

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Heritage today...
... gone tomorrow? Part two of our series on the threat to stately homes

Kremlin gremlins
Russia's formidable problems on her way to computer literacy

Poolside cool
The latest swimwear fashion for the smartest wet looks

Crack the ENIGMA
First clue in Computer Horizon starts an exciting spy trail

Portfolio

The weekly Times Portfolio prize (£40,000 last week because no one won the week before) has been shared by two readers, Mr William Walshe, of Tisbury, Wiltshire, and Mr Geoffrey Evans, of Twardreath, Porth, Cornwall, each receives £20,000. Saturday's daily £2,000 prize was shared, also, Mr Eric Laycock, of Sunderland, and Mr Peter Dineen, of Bexhill-on-Sea, each received £1,000.

There is another £2,000 daily prize to be won today; prizes 24 rules and how to play, information service, back page.

Solidarity delighted by Howe

Solidarity activists expressed satisfaction at the visit to Warsaw by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary. He laid flowers at the grave of the murdered priest, Father Popieluszko, a gesture that delighted the dissidents. But the Polish Government remained sanguine, prepared in advance for controversy on human rights.

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Leading article, page 15
New pattern, page 14

EEC accord

European Community finance ministers meeting in Palermo ended informal talks optimistic about prospects for developing Europe's monetary system. They have agreed on additional measures for streamlining it.

Arab suspects

Spanish police have focused on Arab groups in their search for the bombers who killed 18 people in a restaurant near Madrid.

Noele Gordon

The actress Noele Gordon, who played Meg Mortimer in the television serial *Crossroads* for 18 years, has died in Birmingham of cancer. She was 61.

Miners afraid

The National Coal Board is still paying hotel bills for mining families frightened from their homes by intimidation during the pit strike.

Peru poll alert

Troops on full alert stood guard at polling centres all over Peru as millions voted for a president and national congress.

Lendl's title

Ivan Lendl won the World Championship Tennis title in Dallas by beating Tim Mayotte in straight sets in the final.

Freezon not to stand as independent

Mr Reginald Freezon, Labour MP for Brent East, yesterday ruled out any threat to stand as an independent if he lost the nomination to fight the constituency at the general election (Anthony Bevins writes).

Mr Freezon threatened last week to take legal action against the Labour Party over his opponents' allegedly unconstitutional practices in the reselection process.

South Africa lines up top-level sporting double

South Africa appear to be on the verge of bringing off two major sporting coups in defiance of the Gleneagles agreement which is designed to isolate it from the international sporting arena.

It is being confidently predicted that the New Zealand Rugby Council will tell Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, in Wellington on Wednesday that it will go ahead with an official tour of South Africa by the All Blacks this coming season.

The Australian Cricket Board (ACB) is also to meet in Perth on Wednesday to discuss reports that a team of Australian cricketers - including eight scheduled to tour England this

'I want the confidence, trust and unity of the membership'

New TGWU ballot supported by left-wing victor

- Mr Ron Todd, general secretary-elect of the Transport and General Workers' Union, indicated he would accept a re-run election for the post, after allegations of ballot-rigging
- Union officials said there would be no new election unless the charges are proved later this week
- Mr George Wright, rival candidate for the post, is said to have compiled a large dossier of allegations, which he will present only if a new poll is refused
- The original ballot had been presented by TUC leaders as a shining example of fair union elections (page 2)

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The biggest scandal in trade union politics for years looked today almost certain to end in a re-run of the election for the general secretaryship of the 1.5 million-strong Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr Ron Todd, left-wing general secretary-elect, indicated last night that he would be prepared to face a fresh ballot. He had a narrow victory over his moderate rival Mr George Wright, the union's Welsh secretary.

His move came on the eve of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, at a hastily arranged press conference during which Mr Todd was ill at ease with his questioners. But union officials insisted that there would be no new election unless charges of "ballot rigging" were substantiated this week.

Mr Wright is to present evidence of "irregularities" in the election process last May to the union's general secretary, Mr Moss Evans, on Thursday.

If Mr Evans believes there is sufficient evidence, he will bring it to the notice of the union executive, which could order a new poll.

Mr Todd, aged 57, the national industrial organizer and chief negotiator with the Ford motor company for many years, has refused for several weeks to talk about his involvement in the poll.

Mr Todd broke his silence last night and said: "When the executive do meet, I will make it clear my personal view is that I would support a new election because of the arguments. I want the confidence, trust and unity of the membership."

He blamed media speculation for the internal crisis within the union, adding: "But once people start to throw mud it sticks, even on the innocent."

The great problems facing the union and members required unity and even if a new ballot made clear that he was still the victor, "I personally would not be against a new ballot."

The executive council is not due to meet until June, but in the light of what the general secretary has described as the biggest crisis since its formation in 1922, it is certain that its leaders will meet very soon.

Mr Evans has agreed to meet Mr Wright on Thursday to consider the new evidence that he is said to be putting forward about corruption in last year's poll. Mr Evans has not committed himself to a rerun of the ballot, but he has not ruled it out.

Last night's strong hint from Mr Todd that he would welcome another ballot "to clear the air" could prod the union into another election.

Mr Todd is due to take over the reins of Britain's biggest union in 10 weeks. If the clamour for a new election is successful it is probable that the TGWU will have to soldier on under Mr Moss Evans or choose a caretaker leader.

The union's leaders are considering the prospects for a new poll. What is not certain is whether it would be confined to the five candidates who stood last year, or be open to any one to stand.

One candidate, Mrs Marie Patterson, then the national women's officer, has retired. Her respectable voice, in excess of 40,000, might be reasonably expected to swing behind Mr Wright.

But there would be a very strong campaign from the left to ensure that Mr Todd retained the position.

After Thursday's "summit" between Mr Evans and Mr Wright, there will be some very straight talking. Mr Wright has been challenged to "put up or shut up" and the view among critics in the highest circles of the union is that his demand for a new ballot will fail.

However, it was admitted that the argument over the next leader might be resolved by the courts rather than the union's procedures.

Ballot open to abuse, page 2

Right, Mr George Wright, aged 46, regional secretary for Wales and former secretary of the Wales TUC, who came a close second to Mr Todd. Suspected by the hard left as a covert "right winger", he eschews the title "moderate" and puts himself in the Labour Party.

Mr Wright claims that nominations of support from about 100 branches have "gone adrift".

April 5 1984: Mr Wright claims that nominations of support from about 100 branches have "gone adrift".

April 13 1985: Union confirms allegations of ballot rigging: three officers of the Liverpool branch in Bristol lose office.

March 10 1985: More complaints of irregularities from Liverpool. Fraud squad detectives inquire into Bristol claims.

April 1 1985: Union responds to ballot investigation as complaints come from London, Belfast, Kent and Merseyside.

April 14 1985: Mr Todd says he is prepared to face a fresh ballot.

At the weekend Mr Evans challenged Mr Wright to "put up or shut up". "I can make recommendations to the national executive but I must have concrete evidence. I must know what specific complaints George Wright is making. We cannot simply have innuendo," Mr Evans said.

This Weekend yesterday, Mr Freezon killed speculation that he might pose a personal threat to the party. "I will fight either as Labour candidate or not at all."

"Whatever is the outcome of the battle for the candidature I see my task as joining in a fight to restore the good health of the Labour Party in London."

But on the Radio 4's *World*

process, due to be completed on April 28.

Mr Ken Livingstone, Greater London Council leader, has been seen as the favourite to replace Mr Freezon, but his vote for the setting of a GLC rate is being viewed as a betrayal by some left-wing activists and might complicate the reselection further.

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Above, Mr Ron Todd, aged 56, the victor in last year's elections, and currently chief union negotiator for the motor industry. He was supported by the board left and believed it was partly his function to act as a servant of the national executive.



Right, Mr George Wright, aged 46, regional secretary for Wales and former secretary of the Wales TUC, who came a close second to Mr Todd. Suspected by the hard left as a covert "right winger", he eschews the title "moderate" and puts himself in the Labour Party.

Hope fades for leader of Brazil

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

The condition of Brazil's president-elect, Senator Tancredino Neves, aged 75, deteriorated sharply yesterday afternoon. In the evening a spokesman said the situation was virtually irreversible.

The spokesman denied one report that he had gone into a coma, but said doctors had exhausted all cures.

Senator Neves was placed on a kidney dialysis machine on Friday in a last effort to save his life after seven operations in 28 days, but after 48 hours of stability his lungs, kidney and heart began to fail yesterday.

His family started to arrive at his bedside during the afternoon, and São Paulo police asked people not to converge on the hospital. Police are at the hospital in force and the area near the main entrance is closed to the public.

Politicians appealed on the radio for calm, and one said that opportunists should not take advantage of the situation. Another said the nation was on its knees praying for a miracle.

The acting president, Vice-president José Sarney, is in Brasília, having postponed a weekend trip to the north-east of the country, where 400,000 people are homeless following a severe flood.

Prayers were said for Senator Neves' recovery yesterday at a mass meeting of many of São Paulo's 300,000 striking metalworkers.

EEC doubt about US money talks

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The United States faces a lukewarm reception from leading industrial governments for its offer on Friday to hold a high-level meeting on international monetary reform.

It is to be repeated by the new Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, to finance ministers gathering in Washington this week for the spring meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

However, EEC finance ministers meeting in Palermo at the weekend expressed doubts about whether Washington was seriously prepared to consider reform, although they welcomed the principle of such talks.

The British Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is also known to believe that the issue of reform should be handled under existing arrangements. A special study by the "Group of Ten" leading industrial countries is due to reach preliminary conclusions in time for the Bonn economic summit at the beginning of next month, and to be discussed at regular meetings of finance ministers in June and September.

However, the French Government is still insisting that monetary reform should be in parallel with a new international trade round, and blocked final agreement on the starting date for a new round at last week's trade talks in Paris.

Comment, page 21

Shamir vetoes Weizman mission

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

The hardline wing in Israel's National Unity Government scored a victory over Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, yesterday when the Cabinet refused to authorize Mr Ezer Weizman, a member of the Government, to accept an invitation to Cairo.

The Opposition was led by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, who objected to any intrusion by Mr Weizman, a prominent dove, into the realm of foreign affairs.

The issue is to be taken up today by the inner Cabinet in which Likud and Labour have parity. If it fails to find a formula, the Government may be plunged into its most serious crisis to date.

Mr Peres is in an untenable position, having already informed the Egyptians that Mr Weizman will go to Cairo this week. He said he did so after consulting Mr Shamir.

The Foreign Minister said yesterday that he had intended to sanction the visit as he had been told that it would be a private one but it was now transpiring that Mr Weizman's mission would be political.

Mr Weizman was invited by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Prime Minister, and a meeting was scheduled with President Mubarak.

In a statement to the media after today's Cabinet meeting, Mr Ronnie Milo, Israel's Deputy Foreign Minister, said it was inconceivable that the Egyptians should decide who should represent Israel in negotiations between the two countries.

Mr Milo added that Mr Weizman could visit the pyramids, tour the country and meet old friends but under no circumstances could he conduct political negotiations.

BEIRUT: The fiercest fighting in Sidon since the renewal of warfare between Christians and Muslims 17 days ago claimed the lives of nine people and injured at least 70 over the weekend, according to hospital sources. (Our Correspondent writes).

Police said the casualty toll would have been even higher if hundreds of families had not earlier fled to other areas for shelter.

The Palestinian camps of Ein el-Hilweh and Mich Mieh, came under heavy mortar bombardment on Saturday night and early yesterday morning from Christian Militia positions in the hills to the east. Palestinian and Muslim fighters returned fire with rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns.

The fighting tapered off yesterday afternoon to intermittent sniper fire.

Thatcher 'mad' at Asia tour critics

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister was yesterday promising to come out fighting in the Commons tomorrow after her tour of South-East Asia.

Mrs Thatcher was due to arrive at Heathrow last night, delayed by a brief stopover in Saudi Arabia. Aides were saying before she left Delhi that her Labour critics had deflected some of the impact away from her seven-nation sales mission.

While Mrs Thatcher has been heralding a new atmosphere in British industrial relations, with the prospect of improved delivery, Labour leaders have accused her of bashing the unions and crowing over the result of the miners' dispute.

One source is reported to have said in Delhi that Mrs Thatcher hoped Labour would return to the attack in Prime Minister's question time in the Commons tomorrow, adding: "She'll let them have it."

But it was acknowledged in London yesterday that she would also want to throw herself back into the domestic political fray, to prove that her health and her energy had not been diminished by the exhausting 11-day tour.

After her dramatic coughing fit in the Sri Lankan Parliament on Saturday, Downing Street sources were last night insisting that Mrs Thatcher was suffering no more than a ticklish throat and a cold brought on by extremes of air conditioning and sweltering heat.

There were no plans for her to see a doctor and it was stated that the medicinal comforts of honey and lemon would help her through.

It would be surprising, however, if Mrs Thatcher does not take at least a one-day break today. Her diary is not crisscrossed with essential meetings today and it is expected that she will rest herself in preparation for the promised parliamentary confrontation tomorrow.

RIVADH: Mrs Thatcher left here yesterday after four hours in which she discussed "the most important issues of the moment" with Saudi leaders, according to officials (AFP reports).

She had a working lunch with King Fahd, Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdel Aziz, the Defence Minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdel Aziz, and the Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, which the King described as useful.

British officials had said the talks would cover economic relations including trade links, as well as the Middle East and the Gulf war.

Gandhi reassured, page 7
Terror link denied back page

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سكزا من الأصل

Frightened miners and families live in hotels at coal board's expense

From Peter Davenport, Sheffield

Miners and their families frightened from their homes by intimidation during the coal strike are still living in an hotel at the expense of the National Coal Board.

They are still too afraid to move back to the houses they abandoned in a south Yorkshire pit village and their exile has so far cost the board about £9,000.

Three miners, all with their wives and two with young children, have been living in an hotel in Sheffield for almost three months.

Two of the men, miners in their 30s with at least 30 years each in the industry, have been trying to obtain redundancy to enable them to start new lives.

Unhappy with their day-to-day existence they have complained of "betrayal" by the board.

Leaders of the National Working Miners Committee, formed to represent men who defied the pickets during the strike and which is still fighting their cause, are to press the board this week to grant the men redundancy terms.

Mr Tony Ellis, vice-chairman of the organization, said: "Three weeks ago we had a meeting with Mr Michael Eaton, the coal board spokes-

man, and we were told there would be no problems about obtaining redundancy for the two men. Then when they went to see their colliery manager they were told there was no chance of getting it.

"They feel let down and betrayed. They are however, decent men whose lives have been turned upside down."

The men have all put their houses up for sale in the village where they now feel outcasts and the National Working Miners Committee were so confident that they were about to win redundancy terms they put down £250 deposits on new houses away from the coalfield.

The men would have used their cash to pay for their new homes until their other houses could be sold, but now the deals look like collapsing.

The men went back to work last November.

Since they moved into the hotel the bills of about £250 for each family have been paid by the board.

A NCB spokesman said: "We will keep them there until things settle down sufficiently for them to return to their normal existence."

Mr Ian Macgregor, the NCB

chairman has pledged his management's "absolute resolve" in tackling what he termed "the distressing problem of intimidation" in the mining industry, he said that only "one tenth of 1 per cent" of the workforce was guilty of intimidation.

Mr Macgregor said: "Throughout the NUM's strike, I gave an assurance that we would safeguard the interests of working miners. Our management will not tolerate any intimidation of individual workers or groups of employees."

"Because of firm action already taken and the good sense of the overwhelming majority of miners, reported incidents of intimidation have been very few and they are getting less."

Two men are to appear before magistrates in Rotherham today in connection with an alleged attack on the home of strike-breaking miner Mr Keith Mettam and his family in the village of Thurncroft near-by.

Mr Mettam, aged 37, will himself appear before Rotherham magistrates today accused of threatening to commit damage to a neighbour's house.

She had no lunch, and left the office at 1.15 for an appointment with another client, a woman, whom she left at 2.30 in order to visit a child and discuss its progress under circumstances she refuses to describe. That visit lasted until 5pm and involved a fair amount of travelling.

Until 6.15pm, Ms Nortcliffe visited a foster parent to discuss the progress of a child in her care. Then she drove home, about 15 minutes.

Her working week is officially 35 hours; she is not paid overtime, and estimates hours worked at more than 40 and occasionally 50. The pay at senior grade of practitioner in London is £12,000, lower in the provinces.

In addition to what used to be known as "case load", an expression the social workers are trying to discourage as implying an artificial distinction between face-to-face work and the behind-the-scenes work required to support it, Ms Nortcliffe is responsible for the supervision of five private nurseries, which she tries to visit at least quarterly.

Burden of social worker's job

By Tony Samstag

As Brent Council, in north London, prepared for the opening today of its inquiry into how Jasmin Beckford, aged four, died while in its care, a social worker spoke of the "relentless grind" generated by the workload she feels obliged to carry.

Ms Margot Nortcliffe, aged 47, is senior practitioner on a specialist team dealing with cases involving children for Wandsworth, south London. At any one time she is actively involved with about 15 families.

All are time-consuming, though not necessarily at once. Contrary to one view of her profession, Ms Nortcliffe estimates that she spends far more than half her time in "face to face" work with clients.

"Face to face" means talking for an hour or more at a time. On a typical morning, recently Ms Nortcliffe arrived in her office as usual about 9am.

For the next hour she checked her post and in-tray, made several telephone calls to confirm appointments with clients and several more to doctors, teachers and others involved with clients, and tried to write up a case report or two.

At 10.30 she had to miss a monthly meeting at which requests by parents for children's day-care are discussed - such meetings normally last for an hour or two - because two members of a family had urgently asked to see her.

From midday until 1.15 she was back at the office doing much the same thing she had done first thing in the morning. She had no lunch, and left the office at 1.15 for an appointment with another client, a woman, whom she left at 2.30 in order to visit a child and discuss its progress under circumstances she refuses to describe. That visit lasted until 5pm and involved a fair amount of travelling.

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Somehow, she also finds time to sit on an adoption fostering panel and support group.

Ms Nortcliffe is fully aware of the pressure she is under, not only in terms of workload but in terms of the knowledge that a mistake can mean the death of a child.

She describes the job as "very lonely" and says: "Even after 16 years of social work, I occasionally find myself knocking at a door and my heart stops and I start sweating. The pressure keeps up, week-in and week-out. You have to be vigilant and remind yourself of the professional aspect of what you are doing."

Inevitably, sometimes it has to give. "I do have a bit of a reputation for missing certain meetings," Ms Nortcliffe says, demurely.

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Non-stop: Ms Margot Nortcliffe. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia.)

An unannounced drop-in visit about an hour, will involve checks on equipment, staffing, facilities, the progress of problems of the children themselves and will, of course, generate still more paperwork.

There are also "duty shifts" at the community social services centre, monthly meetings of about 90 minutes with her area officer (in effect, her chief), and full case meetings for each "in care" family every three to six months. Doctors, teachers and other professionals involved with the family are asked to attend. It is up to Ms Nortcliffe to organize those meetings of notoriously elusive, busy men and women.

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Rate issues at heart of council elections

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

Rates will be at the heart of next month's county council elections in England and Wales, with all parties claiming to offer better value than the others. But the rates picture is not clear-cut in many counties, and the elections are being held at the start of a long Government effort to reform the rating system.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, believes that the present set-up offers "a pretty confusing signal for local electors". That is because the amount paid by a household or business depends on an independent and outdated valuation as well as the political decision of a council.

That is why a household ratepayer in Conservative-led Surrey will pay more than £7 a week to the county council this year while a household in Labour-led Cambridgeshire will pay less than £4. The difference is accounted for largely by property valuations.

Most Labour councils which have delayed setting a rate have asked ratepayers to continue paying at last year's level. That is meant to avoid prejudicing their claim for concessions from ministers. Greenwich, in south-east London, is the only one to send out standing order forms with a suggested payment at the low level demanded by the Government under the rate-capping law.

Mr David Pictou, Labour deputy leader in Greenwich, said that the move did not mark a "sach surrender" to ministers. The council did not want to push up rates, but to win more grant from ministers.

"There is, and always has been, provision for supplementary rate support grant," Mr Pictou said. "I think the supplementary rate support grant is a device they may be forced to use."

Whitehall's cash curbs 'wasteful'

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Local government staff often do not understand Whitehall's controls on capital spending which they operate, the Audit Commission says today. Millions of pounds are also wasted as councils try to beat spending curbs.

The two-year-old quango, has already offended ministers. "The current very complex arrangements inevitably result in weak local accountability without delivering the desired controls," the report says.

Its chief executive, Mr John Banham, said: "We are not asking for any changes in Government macroeconomic policy. There is room inside the present framework to make the system more simple and effective and less wasteful and frustrating."

Capital Expenditure Stationery Office, £4.60

SDLP delay 'aided by Dublin'

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Government of the Irish Republic was accused at the weekend of giving a "blank cheque" to Northern Ireland's main nationalist party.

Mr John Cusack, in his first address as leader of the Alliance Party, was also strongly critical of the Social Democratic and Labour Party for refusing to talk to fellow politicians in Northern Ireland although its leader, Mr John Hume, had accepted an invitation to meet leaders of the Provisional IRA.

He asked whether the republic's government was bolstering the SDLP's "intransigence" by giving an "uncritical blank cheque" to the party.

Mr Cusack told delegates at the party's annual conference in Belfast on Saturday that it would be wrong to say there were no large obstacles in the way of achieving devolution involving all parties opposed to violence.

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'Dramatic' increase in guilty pleas

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

An "extraordinarily high" guilty plea rate has been found at magistrates' courts where defendants are told the prosecution case against them, according to new research to be published this week.

The research, by Dr John Baldwin, director of the Institute of Judicial Administration at Birmingham University, shows that the rise in the guilty plea rate can be "dramatic".

As a result, rates of case settlement can be as high as 8 per cent, he says, which not only makes listing cases for trial easier but reduces delays caused by defendants electing trial by jury, just to discover the case against them.

His findings, to be published in a book titled *Pre-Trial Justice*, has important implications for the Government's plans to bring in a national scheme of pre-trial disclosure in magistrates' courts next month for offences, triable either summarily or by jury.

The Home Secretary said the new rules should be enforced by next month.

Pre-Trial Justice (by John Baldwin, published by Backwell, £19.50 net).

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Talks on European 'floating train' link

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Britain could be linked to Europe by 250 mph "floating trains" within 20 years if the Channel tunnel gets expected approval later this year.

Talks are taking place between the French, German, Belgian and Dutch Governments on a new high-speed line from Paris to Brussels and Cologne by about the year 1995. There is provision for connections to London via Calais from a point between Arras and Lille in northern France, and to Amsterdam from Eindhoven east of Brussels.

A decision is expected by the end of this year on whether to build the line as a high-speed conventional railway giving a two to two-and-a-half hour connection between London and the capitals of northern Europe, or a magnetic levitation (Maglev) system in which small lightweight trains float on a magnetic field at up to 250 mph, giving journey times of little more than one hour.

So keen are the French and Germans - with expected backing from the EEC - to move quickly into a new "golden age of rail" that there seems little doubt that the

end of this year on whether to build the line as a high-speed conventional railway giving a two to two-and-a-half hour connection between London and the capitals of northern Europe, or a magnetic levitation (Maglev) system in which small lightweight trains float on a magnetic field at up to 250 mph, giving journey times of little more than one hour.

So

Young woman bitten on training scheme fights refusal of benefit

A young woman bitten on the nose by a horse while working for the Youth Training Scheme has launched a compensation case against the Department of Health and Social Security. The department has refused to pay industrial injury benefit to Miss Anita Garlinge, aged 19, who was treated in hospital and spent five days off work after the incident last year when she was training to become a riding instructor.

Miss Garlinge, of Cowdrey Road, Deal, Kent, as paid a £25 a week training allowance while on the scheme in "employed carner's benefit".

She is due to appear before a special services appeal tribunal in Folkestone on Wednesday, but her mother, Mrs Margaret Garlinge, said the case may be adjourned to give the family more time to prepare.

"They get youngsters to go in for youth training as a way of getting them off the dole and then when trouble like this

happens they say they are not employed. It is quite unfair," Mrs Garlinge said.

Her daughter was bitten after cleaning out a stable at a south Leicestershire riding establishment where she was on a four-month course.

The case and others like it have angered Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham West and Labour shadow health spokesman.

"It is most unjust that young people can be forced on to YTS courses at an exploitatively low level of pay and with virtually no training or supervision. And then if they are injured or even killed - as more than 20 have been so far - they or their families have no entitlement to compensation."

He said that the Government was expected soon to compel young people to go on YTS courses.

He added: "Conscription of that kind, with no right whatsoever to compensation if

injured, is little better than wage slavery."

They are said to be neither in employment, so they cannot get industrial injury benefit, nor in a state of unemployment.

"They are certainly in employment enough to provide cheap labour. To pretend they have suddenly lost the status of employees when they happen to be injured is simply a callous convenience so that the State can escape all responsibility."

A spokeswoman for the Manpower Services Commission, which operates the YTS for the Government, said that she did not know of Miss Garlinge's case.

But she added: "Generally the position is that the DHSS does not pay industrial injury benefit to trainees, only employees."

However, MSC is empowered to make equivalent payments to people classified as trainees if the accident is classed as industrial.

'Tate in the North' will aim at young

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

Plans for the £9.5 million "Tate in the North" gallery in Albert Dock, Liverpool, to be announced in the city on Thursday, will disclose special efforts to attract young people. A range of proposed activities will make the gallery more of a social, educational and cultural centre than the stuffy image of a traditional gallery.

The Government has approved the first phase of the development, worth £6.5 million, of which only £500,000 will come from the budget of the Office of Arts and Libraries. Merseyside Development Corporation is providing £4.4 million. The balance will be raised by the Tate's trustees from private donations.

The trustees hope to open the gallery in the summer of 1988 and to attract initially 100,000 visitors a year. The Tate Gallery at Millbank in London attracts 1.3 million visitors, which is expected to rise to at least 1.5 million when the Clore-Gallery extension, for part of the Turner Bequest, opens next year.

Mr James Stirling, the extension's architect, was commissioned by the Tate in 1981 to prepare a feasibility study for Albert Dock. He knows the docks well: he was reared in Liverpool, where his father was a chief engineer in the Merchant Navy, and read architecture at Liverpool Uni-

versity. His most recent and highly praised building is a museum in Stuttgart which is the most popular gallery or museum in West Germany.

Mr Stirling plans to change very little the external appearance of the chosen warehouse. The five-storey warehouse complex of more than one million square feet, is the largest group Grade I listed buildings in the country.

While many of the original features will be retained internally, including the fine brick vaults, much money will have to be spent, especially on lighting and air-conditioning.

The £17 million first phase of a £100 million redevelopment of the whole dock complex was opened last year. It comprises a new business and tourist centre and was built by the Arrowcroft property group, although most of the investment comes from the local development corporation.

The first phase of the gallery will have the same amount of space as the Hayward Gallery on London's South Bank. When the final phase is completed it will have more than 40,000 square feet of gallery space, about half as much as Millbank.

At present lack of space at Millbank means that less than a quarter of the paintings and sculptures in the Tate's collection can be shown.

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Parole for Hindley 'sanctioned'

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Evidence is mounting that Myra Hindley, aged 42, the moor murderer, has been recommended by a parole review committee, for release by Lord Longford, whom has been visiting her for 15 years, told *The Times* yesterday. "I understand that to be correct."

A separate source informed me yesterday that Hindley also believed the recommendation to be favourable. The Home Office refused to comment.

Hindley is at Cookham Wood prison, Rochester, Kent, where she is serving a life sentence.

The local parole review committee consists of five people: Mr John Yates, the prison governor for his representative, a senior probation officer, a representative of the board of visitors, and two independent members.

Hindley was interviewed by members of the committee. But the Rev Peter Timms, formerly a prison governor and now a Methodist minister in the Medway town, told me: "I would be surprised if she is granted parole on the first application, even if she has received a favourable recommendation from the local review committee."

From a source in the Home Secretary's office, it is plain that the would find it very difficult to agree to release her at this time.

Mr Leon Brittan Home Secretary implied as much after announcing, amid controversy, that the cases of the moor murderers would be considered by the parole board.

Mr Brittan emphasized that there should be no imputation that either Hindley or Ian Brady, aged 44, the other moor murderer, were at or near the scene of their proper sentences. Brady, who is in Gartree prison, Leicestershire, does not want his case to be considered.

The local review committee is one of three stages. The parole board comes next, with the final decision on release made by Mr Brittan.

Hindley and Brady were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murders of three children, whose bodies were found buried in shallow graves on moors near Oldham, Lancashire. The murders were committed between 1963 and 1965.

Aerial death
Mr Stephen Grindle, aged 27, a citizens' band radio enthusiast, of Ross-on-Wye, Hereford and Worcester, was killed early yesterday when the aerial mast he was putting up touched a high-voltage power line.

Politicians and happy marriages

Advice on how to have a happy marriage comes today from the Prime Minister, Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr David Steel (Thomson Prentice writes).

"The warmth of your family and keeping that relationship bright and alive will mean more to you than anything else," Mrs Margaret Thatcher says in a new issue of the British Medical Association's free booklet, *Getting Married*.

Mr Kinnock and his wife, Glenys, say: "Being friends is the most important thing. It means that you can be frank with each other so that all small disagreements don't build up into big rows."

Mr Steel and his wife, Judy, say: "Make sure that all your major decisions are joint ones."

The booklet, which discusses aspects of health, sex, money and home-buying, is distributed free by the BMA through its "counselling" doctors, large stores, bridal shops and photographers. It can also be obtained by sending a 20p stamp to Family Doctor Publications, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP.

Man at odds with his best friend

By a Staff Reporter

A gulf of misunderstanding between dogs and their owners was disclosed by Dr Valerie O'Farrell, a lecturer at the Royal School of Veterinary Studies, the British Small Animal Veterinary Association's annual congress in London yesterday.

Although it was certainly true that there were no bad dogs, only bad owners, as was commonly believed, most canine behaviour problems were partly the product of an interaction between dog and owner, she said.

Many owners were ignorant of how a dog's mind worked. Because many of a dog's social responses seemed similar to those of a human being, it was easy to make the mistake of assuming that it thought like one too.

"For example a dog is not capable of reflecting on its actions or of thinking in moral terms," Dr O'Farrell pointed out. "It cannot know that it is doing wrong, as many people suppose."

Animal welfare
Tighter curbs on animal experiments will replace regulations drawn up more than 100 years ago. In 1876 the number of experiments permitted in Britain was 273. Last year there were more than 3,500,000.

Faced with an increasing campaign by animal welfare groups and militant action against drug companies by animal liberation organizations, the Home Office prepared changes during Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first government, but they were overtaken by a general election.

The new code for animals is supported by moderate groups, including the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments and the Campaign for Replacement of Animal Experiments.

The moderate groups are continuing to press for alternative methods of testing new drugs.

Support for changes in the law recognizes that there are essential areas of medical research, cancer, combating incurable muscular disorders and the control of pain, in which animal experiments

seem at present to be inevitable. In preparing the new code, for which Mr David Meltzer, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office is responsible, his department has grasped the most difficult and controversial issue, usually referred to as the pain condition, or how much pain is inflicted on an animal.

Pain is a subjective matter that cannot be defined precisely. All that the old regulations request is that an animal should not suffer enduring pain.

The concept of pain and its limits has been detailed in the White Paper, which contains a provision for minimizing the severity of pain.

Consideration of pain will be widened to include distress and general suffering, such as that associated with a long and painful death, or with a long and painful death.

In recent years behavioural research has grown without

much consideration for this aspect of animal cruelty. Another change will mean that in addition to a licence being issued for an individual to conduct experiments, a "project licence" will be issued for each experiment. At present many experiments are carried out as part of a general licence.

The change which will probably provoke the most serious controversy is the clause covering the need to demonstrate the scientific necessity and scientific validity of experiments. If properly implemented, this is the proposal that could most reduce the numbers of animals used.

Many of the present tests will not meet the new criteria. The aim will be to replace them with tests that do not require the death of animals.

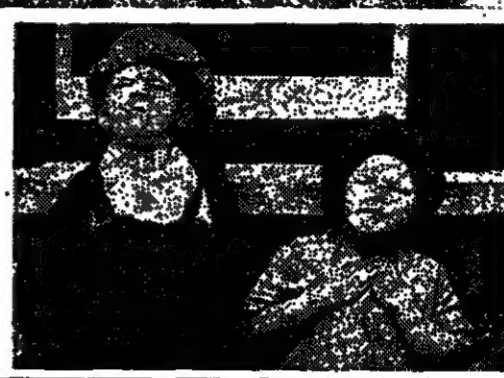
Tonorrow: Alternatives to animals



Gravy train: Anthony and Jane Walker, aged six the five, of Long Hollow, Edington, Westbury, Wiltshire (above), who won the Bisto Kids of the Year title and £1,000 at The Fortune Theatre in London, yesterday, and (right), two earlier aspirants.

More than 3,000 entries were received for the fancy dress competition, sponsored by Bisto to choose the Bisto Kids, who first appeared as cartoon characters in 1919.

The competition's judges selected six pairs of entrants, from photographs of children aged between five and 11, for final heats (Top photograph: Suresh Karadia).



C5 changes again raise question of viability

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Changes to be made by Sir Clive Sinclair to his electrically-driven C5 tricycle are likely again to raise the question of whether the vehicle is a commercial proposition.

The changes are needed to bring the C5 in line with laws in Europe.

In The Netherlands, one of the 10 countries where the vehicle is to be launched, substantial changes are to be made to the braking system and to the lights and reflectors at the rear of the vehicle before it can be given clearance for use on Dutch roads.

The Dutch situation illustrates the differences between the member states of Europe on standards set for vehicles such as the C5. In Holland, as is the case in Britain, the tricycle rider need not pay road tax nor need to be a holder of a driving licence. The Dutch tricycle riders would need to be aged 16. C5 riders in Britain can be 14 and, unlike Britain, insurance would be compulsory.

The modifications and the cost will add little to the confidence of some in the City who are disillusioned with Sinclair's performance recently. The Sinclair shares, which were £34 two years ago when Sir Clive Sinclair sold 10 per cent of Sinclair Research for £13.6 million, have dropped to £10.

More time spent on housework in Midlands

By John Young

Women in the Midlands spend on average half as much time again on housework as their counterparts in the south of England, 18 hours a week compared with 12, according to a survey published today.

Northerners come half way between, with an average of just over 15 hours, but they do more dusting than others: half of them every day.

In spite of the supposed liberation of women from domestic chores, 93 per cent of them still do most of the cleaning in the house. Only 2 per cent of husbands do most of the work, and only 27 per cent help at all.

Daughters and sons are even lazier, with only 8 per cent and 3 per cent respectively giving their mothers a hand.

The survey, carried out by RSCB/Audience Selection, for PC Products (1001) Ltd, the carpet cleaner manufacturers, found that two thirds of women were happy with their cleaning time and found the task rewarding. But more than half, particularly younger women, also saw it as a chore.

The most frequently performed jobs were, in order, vacuuming the living room carpet; dusting; cleaning the lavatory; cleaning the bath; vacuuming other carpets; washing the kitchen floor; cleaning the windows inside; and shampooing a carpet.

Hampstead plea to Lords

By John Young

Hampstead Heath must continue to be managed by a single authority after the abolition of the Greater London Council, Miss Kate Ashbrook, secretary of the Open Spaces Society, says in a submission to the Lords today.

Under the Local Government Bill, which is about to begin its second reading, management of the heath would be split between

the London boroughs of Camden, Barnet and Haringey.

"The split could be disastrous, because the boroughs are unlikely to give it the priority it deserves in their allocation of resources," Miss Ashbrook says. "Hampstead Heath has survived, unspoiled and much loved, because it has been managed by a single sympathetic body."

SELF-EMPLOYED? NO PENSION WITH YOUR JOB? KEEP THIS PAGE.

<p>"I hope to get a £65,927 lump sum and a pension of £19,520 a year"</p> <p>Mr J. Newsagent, Dover Aged 34 Mr J. would pay £40 (£28 net with tax relief at 30%) a month over 31 years.</p>	<p>"After 23 years in the plan I could get a lump sum of £43,206 and a pension of £12,793 a year"</p> <p>Mr L. Self-employed quantity surveyor, Wrexham. Aged 42 Mr L. would pay £70 (£49 net with tax relief at 30%) a month.</p>	<p>"I never got round to saving for a pension - we try to get by on £57 a week for two."</p> <p>Mr D. Retired Plumber, Durham City. Aged 70 The state pension is currently less than £60 a week for a married couple.</p>
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The illustrated figures can be so spectacular they take some believing! For instance, if you started at age 38 and saved £50 a month until retirement at 65 your projected cash fund would be no less than £157,368! (based upon current bonus rates which are not guaranteed and can of course vary). You could take this as a full pension of £25,677 p.a. - or as a lump sum of £51,708 tax-free, with a reduced pension of £15,310 (based on current annuity rates). Full Bonus details are included in your Free Personal Illustration.

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Personal Pensions are outstanding investments because of the considerable tax concessions you get. You receive maximum relief on your contributions - at the highest rate you pay on your earnings.

In addition, your contributions go into a special Sun Alliance Fund which is free of most UK taxes, which means your investment can grow much faster.

Naturally, your pension cheque is subject to income tax, but if you decide you want a lump sum on retirement it is paid entirely tax-free. (About one-third of your benefits can be taken in this way).

* Your earnings are defined as gross earned income less certain deductions like business expenses and capital allowances. You do not have to deduct any personal allowances. (If you were born before 1st January 1934 a higher limit than 17½% applies.)

† The figures shown in the above examples are projected benefits assuming current bonus and annuity rates continue. Future bonuses depend on profits yet to be earned and so cannot be guaranteed. Annuity rates will depend mainly on interest rates prevailing when the pension is taken.

Furthermore, should you die before retirement all your contributions would be refunded free of income tax and capital gains tax.

So you can see that if you do not have a pension it's a sad waste of a golden opportunity. With the Sun Alliance Personal Pension Plan you could be enjoying the fruits of your work long after it is over. Without your pension plan, the income tax you pay when you're working is lost and gone forever.

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Your income may vary. Hopefully, it will keep on going up, and you will want to increase your contributions. This is possible, right up to the maximum 17½% of your earnings.*

If, however, there comes a time when money is tight, the Personal Pension Plan allows you to reduce your contributions - and, if things are critical, stop them altogether provided you start paying again within two years the fund will accept your contributions as before.

The younger you start contributing, the greater the reward. However, at any age younger than 65 (and still working) you can join the scheme. At the outset you select a retirement age between 60 and 70, but even that is flexible when you come to retire.

For a Personal Illustration of the lump sum and pension that you can afford and which will suit your future needs, just complete and post the coupon. It won't even cost you a stamp.

Lateline

If there is anything further you wish to know about the plan our lines are open each weekday evening until 8 o'clock. Experienced staff will be happy to help just call us on

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2. Forenames in full: _____

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Postcode: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Age: _____

Occupation: _____

Name of Broker/Agent (if any): _____

The minimum amount you may invest in your pension each month is £10. The maximum investment is 17½% of your earnings.*

2. I plan to invest £ _____ each month (i.e. £30, £50, £70, £100 or any other amount you wish to choose)

or I plan to invest £ _____ each year (minimum £100 p.a.)

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The first of a network of car servicing and valeting outlets has been opened at Rayleigh in Essex at the British Rail car park.

Travellers are able to leave their cars from 6.30 in the morning and collect them with the service work done when they get back to the station in the evening.

The 'Serviceman' service, in association with British Rail, is operated on a franchise basis. It is primarily aimed at the commuter, but should attract a much wider spread of car users.



We're getting there.

Search focuses on Arabs after 18 die in Madrid terror bombing

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Spanish police concentrated on Iranian refugees and Arab student groups yesterday in the search for terrorists responsible for the restaurant blast which killed 18 people and injured 82.

The Interior Minister Señor José Barrio, confirmed that a pro-Khomeini Muslim fundamentalist organization, Islamic Jihad (Holy War), is suspected of the attack.

The explosion occurred about 10.35pm on Friday, when 200 customers filled the El Descanso restaurant, outside Madrid, which was popular with US airmen and their families stationed at the nearby Torrejon base.

When the bomb went off, the three-storey building collapsed. All the dead were Spaniards, but 14 of the 82 injured were members of the US Air Force, or their families, or American civilian employees at the base.

Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility in a telephone call to Reuters in Beirut. The caller said the attack was in reprisal for a Beirut car-bomb which killed 92 people.

American military personnel were apparently the target of the bombing, since the Shia group is basically anti-American and links the US closely with Israel.

The attack came less than a month before President Reagan's first visit here, and soon after tens of thousands of Spaniards marched past the restaurant on their way to Torrejon in a demonstration

against Nato and the US military in Spain.

The bombing was not Jihad's first action in Spain, but was by far its most violent. It was also the most brutal incident of political extremism, in terms of loss of life, since the end of the civil war in 1939.

Thousands of Iranians, at least nominally opposed to the Khomeini regime, live in Spain. Hundreds of Arab students are at Spanish universities, particularly in Madrid and Barcelona.

The Interior Ministry waited almost a day before confirming witnesses' assertions that there was a bomb which collapsed the building. The delay, Señor Barrio said, was to rule out theories that the cause was cooking gas, or fumes from underground fuel tanks.

Police blamed Jihad for a machine gun attack on a Kuwaiti newspaper publisher in Marbella in August. The intended victim escaped unharm, but his chauffeur was killed.

In September, a Libyan Embassy employee, Mr Mohammed al-Dris, was shot and seriously wounded in Madrid. Later Jihad briefly held the Spanish Ambassador in Beirut, in an attempt to force Madrid to free two arrested suspects.

On September 14, Jihad struck a second time in Marbella, killing a Saudi Arabian engineer and wounding another Saudi.

Blast rocks magazine offices in Paris

Paris (AFP) — A bomb damaged the offices of an extreme right-wing magazine here early yesterday, while an explosion knocked out a transformer and high-tension wires feeding France's main aerospace complex near the southern city of Toulouse.

No one was injured in either attack. Responsibility for the Paris blast was claimed by Action Directe, the left-wing extremist group which also said it was the author of the Paris bombings 24 hours earlier at the Israeli Bank Leumi and the national immigration office.

The Toulouse explosion caused only a moment's interruption at Aerospatiale, whose factories have built Concorde, the Exocet missile and the Ariane rocket.

The bomb was set near the village of Colombiers, where the right-wing National Front was holding a ball.

LOGRANO: A bomb blast yesterday in a French bank in this northern Spanish town damaged windows and a door, and was a man slightly hurt. Police suspected Basque separatist guerrillas (Reuters report).

ETA has attacked hundreds of French vehicles and businesses in Spain in protest against a crackdown on militants by Paris.

Russia loses home video revolution

Moscow (Reuters) — The Soviet Union's attempt to join the home video revolution is falling miserably, the youth paper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* said yesterday.

Some 50 factories are making the Soviet VM-12 recorder but production for the last 12 months was 4,000 instead of 12,000, and the 1985 target was cut from 32,000 to 20,000.

Out of every 100 machines sold in Moscow, eight had to go straight back for repair.

Lange warns Pretoria 'before it is too late'

Nairobi — The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, ended his African tour at the weekend with repeated assurances that his government will do all it can to stop the All Blacks rugby team from accepting an invitation to tour South Africa this year (Charles Harrison writes).

Mr Lange has repeatedly condemned apartheid, and yesterday called on Pretoria to recognize the rights of the black majority 'before it is too late'.

Whitehall spending: 1

Overcharging for most official supplies costs taxpayer £400m

The Government buys 14,000 loaves of bread every day, mainly to feed servicemen and prisoners.

Mr Robert Fulton, a Civil Servant working under the auspices of the Management and Personnel Office, discovered that the Home Office pays 6p more for a white loaf than the Ministry of Defence. If the prisoners' bread were as cheap as the soldiers' the total bill could be cut by about 14 per cent, or £280,000 a year.

The Government was recently advised by Cabinet Office officials that similar savings could be made across the board: the Government was paying over the odds for all its supplies. The special and highly controversial initiative on purchasing made by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, will be the subject of an article tomorrow.

The Government spent about £14,900 million for goods and services in 1982, the latest year for which figures are available. Of this, some £7,300 million was spent by the MoD on weaponry. With figures of this size there was clearly likely to be what Mrs Thatcher called 'room for improvement'.

A review of purchasing outside MoD published last December bore this out. According to a Cabinet Office team 'the overall costs can be reduced substantially'. Savings

The taxpayer is overcharged for most government supplies and £400 million could be saved, according to the Cabinet Office. This week a shortlist is being drawn up of candidates from private industry for the new job of Whitehall spending chief. DAVID WALKER reports in the first of two articles.

of £400 million a year, 5 per cent, could readily be made.

One problem is inertia: Until recently Her Majesty's Stationery Office was using paper for 85 per cent of its printing jobs but nowdays its types have to be bought centrally, through the MoD, which involves cross-checks with Nato codes and regulation Army forms to be completed (probably in triplicate). The types then come from Bicester while the bill for them is sent to the FCO from Liverpool. And because of the time taken to supply types, up to 10 months of stocks are kept at additional cost.

The proposed solution is to bring in private sector purchasing expertise. Korn Ferry International, a firm of 'head

hunters', was commissioned earlier this year to find someone to run a Central Purchasing Unit in the Cabinet Office. It is to monitor how Whitehall departments buy goods, especially the Property Services Agency, the Crown Supplies, the Central Office of Information, HMSO and the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency, which together buy 12 per cent of all goods and services.

In addition the Government expects individual departments to appoint new directors of procurement and supply, possibly from the private sector.

Purchasing, as Lord Gowers has admitted, has long been regarded as a Cinderella activity. But there are signs of a new effort to sharpen Whitehall's buying — perhaps not before time because, led by the Department of Health and Social Security and the Inland Revenue, central government is gearing up for computerization, a programme involving billions of pounds of purchases from the private sector.

Tomorrow: Defence procurement

English sale makes £1.5m in New York

By Huon Mallalieu
Sale Room Correspondent

In New York on Friday and Saturday Sotheby's offered English furniture and ceramics making a combined total of \$1,851,630 (£1,503,390) with 18 per cent bought in London

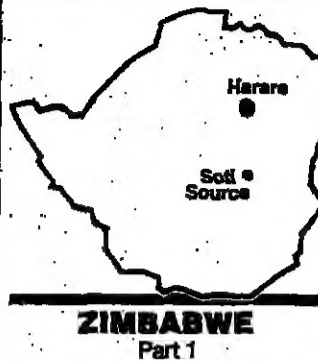
dealers helped to boost prices, but several of the most expensive items went to Americans.

A fine set of 12 George III carved mahogany dining chairs with arms, undoubtedly by one of the better makers, sold for \$176,000 (£143,090) in spite of insensitive modern reupholstering.

Independence gives black farmer a new life Peace and plenty on resettled land

As Zimbabwe prepares to celebrate on Thursday the fifth anniversary of independence, Jan Raath looks through the eyes of three citizens at the changes since the advent of black rule. Today, he reports from the home of a peasant farmer at Soti Source, in the south-east.

Mr Rashmir Tazira, aged 55, is an elder of a fundamentalist religious sect who counts himself among the blessed. Since the fall of white-ruled Rhodesia in 1980, he has acquired a four-bedroom brick house which glows bright green with a fresh coat of paint. He has 12 acres of land from



which he expects to reap nearly 18 tonnes of maize, and he owns 18 sleek head of long-horned cattle.

His seven children are all at school, four miles away is a clinic, a borehole nearby gushes clear water and his garden blooms with scarlet canna and canary creeper. What pleases him most, however, is that there are no more weapons around.

In November 1980, a Government lorry dumped him, his family, and 12 other families next to the ruins of a



Master of all he surveys: Mr Tazira, Apostolic Church crook in hand, looks out on his 12 fruitful acres.

white settler's house, formerly owned by an elderly Afrikaner couple, called van der Linde, who had been driven off by guerrillas during the Zimbabwean liberation war.

Mr Tazira, who speaks almost no English, used to be a shoemaker in the pioneer town of Fort Victoria (now Masvingo). Without money, he returned to his traditional home in Gutu communal land to scrape a subsistence living.

When the Government began its plan to resettle at least some of the hundreds of thousands of people crammed into overcrowded, infertile and hopelessly overworked communal lands, Mr Tazira and his family were the first to be moved. Soti Source, a stretch of rolling hills and valleys adja-

cent to Gutu, was the first to be resettled.

Mr Tazira arrived too late to make anything but the barest use of the heavy rainy season of 1980 to 1981, and the next three years were 'abysmal'. Drought followed drought. In mid-1982, he harvested 10 bags of maize, and the next year, he managed to reach self-sufficiency, with 15 bags. But last year the land yielded 95 bags.

Before independence the biggest crop harvested by peasant farmers was 65,000 tonnes. Last year, the small scale black farmers rescued the country from large scale food imports by growing 380,000 tonnes of maize, nearly 40 per cent of the country's total production.

The table is what serves for

Mr Tazira's lounge showed, when I visited him, his roughly pencilled labours in an exercise book, attempting to budget according to sheets of computer printouts from the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Repayments from a previous loan were rescheduled, and this season he borrowed Zim\$365 (£205) which he used almost exclusively for fertilizers that will enable him to produce 200 bags of maize, more than double last year's crop.

Next year will see the outstanding loan repayments out of the way, more fertilizer, the beginnings of the use of insecticides and a down payment on a car.

The final step on the road to success for Mr Tazira will be his own farm — as his land is on long-term lease — about 1,000 acres, and a small store.

He has not had to contend with the anguish his colleagues in the western provinces of Matabeleland have had to face in the past three years. The terror of strange voices in the village after dark — from guerrillas or security forces, but both entailing violence — is gone.

The 13 families resettled there now comprise the Protea Springs cell of the Zanu (PF) party of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister. Politics in Protea Springs is not a problem.

'We are in a one-party province,' Mr Tazira says. He has no objection to the mention of the country's two opposition leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa. 'We have independence. What new kind of independence are they looking for now?'

Tomorrow: White landowner

Hu finds an iron treasure in Australia

Canberra (Reuters) — Mr Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, yesterday toured the Australian outback to see the site of a mine expected to provide his nation with billions of dollars' worth of iron ore.

Mr Hu and the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, flew across Australia from Perth to Canberra, with a stop in the remote mining town of Paraburdoo in Western Australia.

Helicopters took the two men to the proposed Mount Charley joint venture between China and the Hamersley Iron Company.

No final agreements are planned during Mr Hu's visit, but there seems little doubt the project, which could yield \$Aus 5.2 billion (about £3 billion) worth of ore, will go ahead.

Mr Hawke handed his guest a chunk of the 65 per cent pure ore which litters the area, and told him: 'The first export of Channar ore to China, no royalties, no taxes.'

'For us this is a piece of treasure and I have a little share,' Mr Hu replied.

Trade and industry are expected to dominate discussions in Canberra between Mr Hawke and Mr Hu, who is on a 12-day tour.

Ministers urged to make dog discs compulsory

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Compulsory dog discs should be issued to owners each year when the Government's new licensing scheme is working, the Association of District Councils says in evidence to ministers.

The law should require identification discs to be worn by dogs at all times and the colour of the discs should change each year when licences are renewed, it says.

The Government is keen to reform the present system under which the cost of collecting licence money is more than three times the revenue raised from owners who pay the 37p licence.

The association represents about 75 per cent of the councils in England and Wales, which will have to administer the new scheme. It says that the present single licence fee should be abolished.

It wants the Government to fix maximum and minimum levels within which councils can choose the amount they need to finance dog wardens, licence collection and the 'education of owners in more responsible behaviour'.

Report calls for urgent review of rubbish dumping

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Government plans for dumping rubbish from the largest cities in England need changing urgently, an all-party committee of the House of Lords has said. It also said in a report about the abolition of seven large councils next year that far too little had been done to safeguard the indispensable scientific expertise of the threatened councils.

The interim report from the Lords committee — on science and technology appeared at an awkward moment for the Government. The Bill to abolish the councils next April will be considered by the Lords today.

Last year the Lords caused far more damage than the Commons to the Government's plans and forced ministers to make concessions. Opponents of abolition hope that the Lords will soon dent the abolition programme again.

The threatened authorities are the Greater London Council; South and West Yorkshire county councils and Tyne and Wear, Merseyside, West Midlands and Greater Manchester county councils. All are Labour-controlled and are responsible for dumping rubbish collected by smaller councils in Britain's most densely-populated areas.

Lord Cranbrook, Conserva-

tive chairman of the committee, said that the Government should act as soon as possible, its reserve powers to set up joint boards of district councils to run waste disposal after abolition of the large councils.

The committee's recommendation cuts across talks already conducted by the Government with successor councils about transferring waste disposal to them rather than to new joint boards.

Lord Cranbrook said the committee also wanted the scientific services of the threatened councils to be switched to the new councils to be created to take on work that will not pass readily to smaller successor councils.

Mr John Gennell, Labour leader of West Yorkshire County Council, said the threatened metropolitan councils welcomed the committee's recommendations.

'There is an easier way to do this,' Mr Gennell said. 'Keep the metropolitan counties themselves, at least until a full and proper inquiry takes place.'

Local Government Bill — Scientific Services: Lords Select Committee of Science and Technology. Fourth report: available from the Stationery Office.

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The Howe tour of Eastern Europe

Solidarity hails West's gesture

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Solidarity activists yesterday expressed satisfaction at the visit to Warsaw of Sir Geoffrey Howe, declaring it an important statement of Western support for their cause.

Sir Geoffrey, who ended his Soviet bloc tour on Saturday, found time on Friday evening to light a candle and lay flowers - thrust upon him by supporters - at the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the Solidarity priest murdered by secret policemen.

The foreign Secretary later told Polish and Western reporters that he had been deeply moved by the visit, and by the response of the crowd at the graveside who chanted their approval.

Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a former adviser to Solidarity's leader, Mr Lech Walesa, said that he and four of his colleagues had told Sir Geoffrey and his delegation of Solidarity's readiness to compromise with the authorities.

There was a danger, he said, that the West would lose interest in the issue of political prisoners who now totalled more than 100, despite a political amnesty of last summer.

Sir Geoffrey raised the problem of human rights abuses and political imprisonment in a dialogue with the Warsaw Pact nations.

In an article prominently displayed on its foreign affairs page the newspaper said that it was the re-election of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, and President Ronald Reagan that has led the former to soften her policy of "no dialogue" with countries that violate the Helsinki human rights accord. "Pragmatism has won the day as has been demonstrated by Sir Geoffrey

his private talks with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Stefan Olszowski, as well as in his public speeches. These were deleted by the censor from almost all official Polish newspapers during the visit, although many Poles heard the full text of his statements via Western radio stations broadcast in Polish.

At a final news conference, Sir Geoffrey denied that human rights had been the sole theme of his visit to East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland - he also secured small but important bilateral concessions and expressed clearly the Nato position on Kremlin proposals for a missile freeze - but emphasized that different social systems should not mean different degrees of respect for fundamental human freedoms.

"Poland's friends in Britain will find it difficult to support the warmer relationship with Poland that I would wish to develop, if progress towards internal reconciliation cannot be maintained," he added.

The Foreign Secretary also made clear that economic co-operation between the two countries also partly depended on progress in the political sphere.

Sir Geoffrey's impact on Eastern Europe has been difficult to gauge: Prague is said to have been extremely unhappy at a meeting between Sir Geoffrey's delegation and members of the human rights Charter 77 group. But Poland, though it initially opposed a visit to Father Popieluszko's grave, appears to have been more sanguine about the visit, prepared well in advance for the controversial references to human rights.

New pattern, page 14
Leading article, page 15



Killers of Warsaw priest to appeal

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw

The secret police officers who murdered Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the Solidarity priest, will this week appeal against their heavy jail sentences, at a time when the case is still sending shock waves through Church-State relations in Poland.

Informed sources said the appeal would be heard by the Warsaw Supreme Court on Friday and on Monday, April 22. It will not be as open as the public trial in January and February of the four former agents, Grzegorz Piotrowski, Adam Pietruszka, Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski.

The effects of the trial are still apparent in the ministries most affected, those of Justice and the Interior. Solidarity sources say that the former head of the secret police department dealing with the church, General Zenon Platek, has been made head of the customs service, but there is no official confirmation. The Justice Ministry has dismissed two employees who expressed sympathy and support for the murdered priest.

According to documents reaching Western journalists, disciplinary commissions have decided to reject the appeal of two women clerks who were demoted and then dismissed for handing flowers to and applauding the priest at the time of his interrogations last year. The commission argued that they thus compromised their status.

Both women argued that Father Popieluszko was never found guilty of any crime, should be regarded as totally innocent, and that their support for him was a private matter.

Meanwhile, parish priests with Solidarity contacts are feeling more exposed than ever. A Jesuit from Wroclaw, Father Adam Wiktor, has been told that the authorities are demanding his transfer, apparently because he was using his church for meetings with workers - a normal part of his parish duties.

Narita leftists' threat

Tokyo - Leftist radicals wearing white masks and helmets to conceal their identities, yesterday rallied to claim responsibility for rocket attacks on two airports (David Watts writes).

Simultaneous attacks were made on Tokyo's Narita and Haneda airports late on Friday. Two rockets narrowly missed a Japan Airlines plane about to leave for Haneda, according to the police. The radicals from the "Middle Core" leftist

faction bitterly opposed the building of the Narita International Airport in the 1970s. Yesterday's gathering near Narita, north east of Tokyo, was said to have 15 rockets had been fired. The leftists hinted at further attacks.

Police say the radicals, who are also believed to have carried out last year's attack on the Liberal Democratic Party headquarters, used a new and more accurate type of rocket with a range of up to 1,000 yards.

Atlantis follows discovery

Atlantis, the fourth and final shuttle in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's fleet, riding down the runway at Ellington Field, Houston, on top of a modified Boeing 747. The craft was on its way to Cape Canaveral.

Meanwhile, mission control told astronauts on the Discovery shuttle that there was only a "long-shot" possibility that two of them would take a space walk to repair a satellite. It was launched by Discovery on Saturday, but an apparent electrical failure left it drifting uselessly.

ADVERTISEMENT

An important question to all members of the House of Lords from the People of Merseyside

Right now you are considering the Local Government Bill. At issue is the abolition not just of the GLC or the Metropolitan County Councils as vague areas on a planner's map but the abolition of a Council serving a closely knit, special community on Merseyside. On behalf of the 1.5 million people contained in our area we ask you to pay special attention to our needs. Please remember the issues are not just about London or between Ken Livingstone and Margaret Thatcher, they are also about how best to create wealth, preserve the heritage and serve the best interests of Merseysiders.

WHY ABOLITION?

The Government says it has a mandate for abolition. We think that is a spurious argument. Here's why:

FIRST. This is what the manifesto actually said: "The Metropolitan Councils and the Greater London Council have been shown to be a wasteful and unnecessary tier of government. We shall abolish them and return most of their functions to the boroughs and districts. Services which need to be administered over a wider area - such as Police and Fire, and Education in Inner London - will be run by joint boards of borough or district representatives."

Those words "Metropolitan Councils" are themselves loose and nowhere are the Metropolitan County Councils identified, but the manifesto suggested the plan would be to go back to the arrangements that existed in local government until 1974. Nothing like that is being suggested now and on Merseyside 4 of the 5 District Councils were created at the same time as the County Council and so can hardly be having functions returned to them. In any case, Patrick Jenkin really in favour of giving extra functions like, say, policing to the present rulers of Liverpool City Council?

SECOND. The suggestion that Merseyside County Council had been shown to be wasteful and unnecessary simply wasn't true and at no time have the Government provided any evidence to support that claim. The County Council is prepared to submit its record of performance over the last 10 years to any proper inquiry - from a Royal Commission to a Select Committee of Parliament. If the Government thinks it can prove its case why won't it put it on trial in this way?

THIRD. When the Government justifies its plan on the basis of a manifesto promise, is it really claiming that the people of Devon or Hertfordshire voted Conservative just to get rid of Merseyside County Council or even the GLC?

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SAYS...

They "The Metropolitan Councils, including Merseyside County Council" have comparatively few responsibilities...

THE PRIME MINISTER, MRS MARGARET THATCHER, EXTRACT FROM AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EDITOR OF THE LIVERPOOL DAILY POST ON OCTOBER 2ND 1984.

In the small but densely populated County of Merseyside, Police, Fire and Transport are all obviously vital services which need to work closely together. These alone would justify a single authority but on Merseyside every major theatre, museum and art gallery is funded through the County Council. As well as these, the essential, if rather unexciting services

ranging from waste disposal and public analysts to creating a tourist industry are all (together with other very important functions) provided through Merseyside County Council. In short, Mrs Thatcher just did not know what Merseyside County Council did before she made those comments!

If the Government are so convinced that there is no role for a Merseyside County Council why are they proposing to retain 82% of Merseyside's current expenditure on a county wide level?

"Merseyside County Council has the worst spending record of any Metropolitan County Council"

PATRICK JENKIN, APRIL 2ND 1985

In 1981, the streets of Merseyside saw some horrible sights. Millions of pounds of damage was done and hundreds of police officers were injured. Since then the Government has said it stands on its record of spending extra millions on Merseyside. Although we disagree about the effectiveness and extent of Government spending, if the Government thinks its extra spending is necessary, why condemn to death a Council for doing much the same?

All major political parties in Merseyside, Church and Civic Leaders and important local press agree - Merseyside County Council is the system of government that works best for Merseyside...

"I have already expressed publicly my regret at the proposals to abolish Merseyside County Council, precisely because I believe that Merseyside is a social and economic unit which needs to be kept together, a family in which the better-off members have the chance and the responsibility of helping the less fortunate. Whatever reorganisation may be thought desirable, I cannot believe that the right way is the abolition of that unit, leaving certain districts at grave disadvantage which can ultimately only be to the detriment of the whole area."

THE MOST REV DEAN DORRIS, ARCHBISHOP OF LIVERPOOL

"The County Council has an impressive record in the field of economic initiatives generating thousands of jobs in an area with a consistently high level of unemployment... Merseyside is a unique contribution in historic, social, cultural and economic terms and forms a natural area for government by a county-wide authority."

MERSEYSIDE ENTERPRISE FORUM: A local organisation of mainly private sector firms.

"In place of the County Council, the Government is foisting on to Merseyside an ill-thought-out, hotch-potch system of regional administration which even many of its own supporters believe is unwelcome."

COMMENT - LIVERPOOL ECHO, MONDAY APRIL 1st 1985

"The County Council unanimously regrets the proposals by the Government in the White Paper 'Streamlining the Cities' in that the Council believes that the proposals should be reconsidered by the Government and, before any action to implement is taken, there should be a full, public, independent inquiry into the structure and financing of local government."

ALL-PARTY STATEMENT: Merseyside County Council.

JOINT BOARDS

"In each Metropolitan County, three functions - Fire, Police and Passenger Transport - will go to joint boards consisting entirely of elected Councillors from the District Councils. They will not be Quangos. They will be under the direct control of the District Councils. Government Ministers will play no part in appointing members"

PATRICK JENKIN, APRIL 1ST 1985

Although the Government would have no say in the appointment of District Councillors to joint boards, the truth is that the Government is to retain control over the budgets and manpower levels for these authorities for the first three years! And by Government, in practice, we know that means the Civil Service.

We have seen in Merseyside how easy it is for Civil Service power to grow.

There are literally dozens of references in the Bill for the Secretary of State to take even more powers. And surely nobody seriously suggests the Government's detailed plans are easier to understand than one simple, directly elected Council.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

In a recent MORI poll Merseysiders throughout the County were interviewed to find out what they thought of the Government's proposal to abolish Merseyside County Council. This is what they said...

- 62% disapprove of the Government's proposals
- 63% believe that the standard of local services will deteriorate
- 73% believe in a need for a single County Authority
- Only 10% believe that the Government care about people in this area

Clearly the people of Merseyside don't want this plan. They want a much simpler system than the one the Government plans.

Quite frankly we think we've won the argument. We think the Government's closest advisers are saying the Government has got it wrong and we suspect that Patrick Jenkin would like to find a way off his political hook for we suspect even he doesn't really believe in the merits of his detailed proposals.

WILL YOU LISTEN?

We don't say Merseyside County Council is perfect. Nor do we say there are not flaws in the present system of local government.

We simply ask for those proposals to be submitted to a fair and independent inquiry into the problems of local government on Merseyside.

OR PERHAPS YOU MIGHT LISTEN TO THE PRIME MINISTER

"Let us never forget - democracies can, and in the past have, voted for measures which lead to their own destruction. The job of democratic leaders is to warn that measures which may seem easy or even popular, which may and some immediate conflict, must be resisted if in the end they risk destroying democracy itself."

THE PRIME MINISTER IN A SPEECH TO THE CARLTON CLUB AS REPORTED IN THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 27th NOVEMBER 1984.

Will YOU give Merseyside a Fair Hearing?

ISSUED BY MERSEYSIDE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Thai army strong man to stay on

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Thailand's controversial supreme military commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, who was due to retire in five months, is having his Army service extended for another year, according to reports in Bangkok.

General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, is said to have signed an order for the extension which is expected to be approved.

He is reported to have spoken of "the necessity" for General Arthit to continue his "incomplete missions in the armed forces".

General Arthit, who has been under something of a cloud since coming to the Government last year over devaluation, has lately been silent and appears to have restored good relations with the Prime Minister and royal family.

It was General Arthit who led the successful campaign five years ago to extend General Prem's Army service when the Prime Minister was also Army commander-in-chief.

The extension will improve the general's chances of political power when he retires from the Army. Thai military men have always needed a base within the armed forces to gain political power.

Hanoi says it will cut more troops

Hanoi (Reuters) - Vietnam plans to withdraw a third of its troops from Cambodia by the end of this year, Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach has said.

In an interview with Reuters giving the first detailed outline of Hanoi's military plans in Cambodia, Mr Thach said that by 1987 Vietnam's troop strength there would be halved from the present level if no negotiated settlement was reached.

In 1990 two-thirds of the troops would be back in Vietnam, and by 1995 Cambodia's armed forces would defend the country alone with all Vietnamese troops withdrawn, he said.

However, Vietnam has not revealed how many troops are in Cambodia, and Western diplomats estimate that there are up to 170,000 soldiers fighting, and Vietnamese guerrilla troops.

Vietnamese troops have moved into Cambodia in December 1978.

● BANGKOK: Resistance forces in Cambodia are making more successful attacks on Vietnamese forces in the interior, according to foreign aid officials working there. These successes are also being confirmed by Western intelligence analysts (Neil Kelly writes).

European notebook

Getting to grips with the Star Wars paradox

It is a sad paradox that the will to achieve and invent is generated more in times of peace than in times of war. It is equally true that an alliance can win wars, but is difficult to hold together in peacetime.

These are factors very much in the minds of European leaders as they study the "Star Wars" enigma against the 60-day deadline imposed last month by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary.

By mid-May the Europeans must decide whether to take part in the Star Wars (officially known as Strategic Defence Initiative) missile defence research programme and if so, how. As far as Britain is concerned, the answer is a definite yes, but it is less certain in what way. It is toying with the idea of collaboration with France and West Germany.

The American invitation had one obvious political motive - to bind its allies more closely to it as it presses on with the controversial programme. It also had the economic motive of saving taxpayers' money, since everything undertaken by other countries is that much less that had to be approved by Congress.

But some Nato countries are deeply suspicious of the political motive and believe they cannot afford to run foul of their own electorates by joining a new arms race. Others, Britain among them, are wary of sharing strategic research with allies which seem to lack total commitment to Nato.

In a similar way, there is difficulty persuading American industry to share technology which will enable the European allies to do important work on the Soviet Union walls.

Ian Murray

8.30. MANN'S BEST FRIENDS.

Who wants to take sides in a home that could double for a madhouse?

In a new comedy series, Fulton Mackay plays Ordway, an ex-civil servant, who tries to bring order to this manic household. With reckless support from Barry Stanton as the landlord, Mr. Mann and Bernard Bresslaw as his demented aide.



5.30. I COULD DO THAT

Are you a whizzkid who thinks he could run a business? Or do you think most youngsters couldn't run a bath?

Over the next six weeks we take four would-be entrepreneurs to visit young successful businesses and try to show them the ropes. The experience could decide if they'll ever be captains of industry.

WHICH SIDE WILL YOU BE ON TONIGHT?



9.00. END OF EMPIRE.

The heroes and villains of 1940's Singapore talk about the events that marked the greatest disaster and worst capitulation in the history of the British Empire.

The first of an epic series depicting the chaos of decolonisation. Would you stand for the National Anthem after tonight's episode?

4.50. ISAURA THE SLAVE GIRL.

Where will your sympathies lie?

In this new series - of 1860's Brazilian slavery - Isaura is beautiful, well-educated and a white slave.

Yet she's treated like the daughter of the house.

When the son of the house returns from Paris, Isaura finds out how much of a slave she really is.

10.00. WOOLDRIDGE AT THE MASTERS.

Golf fanatic Ian Wooldridge will be capturing the euphoria or the tragedy - depending on whose side you're on - of this year's US Masters almost as soon as the winner has sunk the 18th. He then goes on to sample true Georgian hospitality as they're sinking them at the 19th.

4

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

Thatcher assures Gandhi of good faith in curbing Sikh extremists

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

Mrs Margaret Thatcher left India yesterday in no doubt about the strength of feeling here about the activities of Sikh extremists in Britain.

While tension was reported running high in Southall, where there is a struggle for control of the Sikh management committee of Britain's largest Sikh temple between moderate members of the Sikh political party and militant separatists, the Prime Minister was being told that India wanted to see firmer control of extremist activities.

Mrs Thatcher made abundantly clear her disapproval of any activity in Britain which might increase the danger of violence in India.

On television yesterday she repeated her assurance to the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, that Britain would do all it could to ensure that its hospitality was not abused.

"Terrorism is the enemy of us all," she told Mr Gandhi, and the rule of law must be upheld.

Whether these affirmations will be enough to satisfy those in the Indian Government who have questioned Britain's good faith remains to be seen.

British officials certainly seem to think there is now no political hindrance to further discussions leading to the defence contracts for which Britain is competing.

They say that restraint has been lifted for more than a month, and an official travelling with Mrs Thatcher says that discussions on the sale of Westland helicopters are continuing. Negotiations for a sale

Eight Tamils die in police chase

Colombo. — Police ordered a curfew last night in the east coast town of Akkaraipattu, where clashes between Tamils and Muslims have resulted in five deaths. Eight alleged Tamil rebels died in an encounter with police yesterday (Demotix, Moldrich writes). Four died when their jeep ran off the road in a police chase. The other four occupants were shot dead.

of Harrier jump-jets are also in their final stages.

The British feel that Mrs Thatcher has been able at least to convince Mr Gandhi of her good faith, and that her inability to prosecute Dr Jagjit Singh Chaudhary, the self-styled leader of "Khalistan", the Sikh state, is based on legal realities.

At a personal level, the two prime ministers have evidently hit it off, as indicated by their time together without advisers, including an unscheduled ten minutes in the airport VIP lounge, and by Mrs Thatcher's invitation for Mr Gandhi to visit Britain on his way to or from the Commonwealth heads of government meeting.

Mrs Thatcher looked pale as she left Delhi and — to be unkind — showing every one of her 59 years (her 60th birthday is in October). The trip has not been kind to her health, and her address to the Sri Lanka Parliament on Saturday was halted by coughing which left her calling in a small voice for a glass of water.

Aides said yesterday she was suffering from a cold and a

throat infection brought about by constant moves from Sri Lanka's humid outdoor heat to the air-conditioned chill of the luxurious buildings she visited. She was on the mend.

Her oppression by Sri Lanka's heat may also have had something to do with a slip of the tongue at her press conference in Kandy, when she confused Singapore, which she had just visited, with Hong Kong, which she had not.

She said as part of her reply to a question about the success of her tour, "we have no bilateral problems with Hong Kong."

Sri Lanka figured largely in her conversations with Mr Gandhi partly because she had just come from there and partly because she was interested to hear of Mr Gandhi's political problems in inhibiting Sri Lankan separatists in south India.

During her talks with Mr Jayewardene and his ministers, the subject of British aid to a further dam project was discussed. The new project, Samanavalava, is at about the same state as was the Victoria dam on the Mahaveli river when Britain decided to support it.

The subject was not resolved, as British Government departments have still not agreed whether to support such a big project with a high resource cost, draining money which might more usefully be spent on less dramatic items.

● LONDON: A group of Sri Lankans living in Britain have drawn up a peace plan for the country in which they call for racial abuse to be outlawed (Henry Stanhope writes).

They want Tamil recognized as an official language



Blow for freedom: A woman hitting out with her handbag at a neo-Nazi youth during a Swedish Nazi Party rally in the southern town of Vaxjo yesterday. One thousand people turned out on the Nazis, driving them through the streets until police locked them in the railway station for their own protection.

Sudan runs into trouble in search for civilian leaders

From Paul Valley
Khartoum

Negotiations continued yesterday for a fourth day among the groups who led the opposition in Sudan to the deposed President, General Gaafar Nimeiry, in an attempt to find a new civilian administration.

Optimistic leaders of the alliance of professional associations, trade unions and political parties had predicted that agreement would be reached on Friday on the membership of the Council of Ministers which is to be responsible to the Army for the day-to-day running of the country during the transitional period to free elections.

But agreement has been difficult to come by with the seven unions and six political parties involved in lengthy caucus meetings, dominated by wrangling over the distribution of the 15 seats.

After talks which continued into the small hours of yesterday the alliance postponed a meeting with the Army high command at which it was to

US food aid for Ethiopia rebels

Washington — The US has reportedly sponsored an unpublicized year-long feeding programme in rebel-held areas of northern Ethiopia through Sudan, and will soon ask the new military Government of Sudan for permission to expand the effort (Christopher Thomas writes).

According to The Washington Post the Agency for International Development, a US Government body, has already approved 115 tonnes of food and 86 lorries for the operation. Sudan has expressed a desire to improve relations with Ethiopia.

have presented a list of nominees.

On Saturday evening the Muslim Brothers held a rally at Khartoum university's football stadium. It was addressed by Ahmed Haj Nour the former

Banda to get royal welcome

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Malawi's Minister of Defence, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Public Works arrives in Britain tomorrow in the person of Life President Hastings Banda, who is here for a four-day state visit. He is aged, it is thought, 87.

Camden Human Rights Group will present a letter at 10 Downing Street appealing for clemency in the case of Mr Orion Chirwa, the nearest thing Malawi has to a leader of the opposition. With his wife, Vera, he has been sentenced first to death then life imprisonment for alleged treason and is languishing in a Lilongwe jail.

But it is unlikely to cloud the horizon of the one-time Willesden general practitioner who has ruled the former colony of Nyasaland with an authoritarian hand since independence 21 years ago.

Princess Anne, who was in Malawi two years ago as president of the Save the Children Fund, will meet Dr Banda at Heathrow and escort him to Windsor Castle, where he will stay, as a guest of the Queen.

He will meet Mrs Margaret Thatcher for talks and luncheon at Downing Street on Wednesday, when political developments in South Africa will clearly be the main talking point.

Anglo-Malawi relations present few problems for either country, given the President's pro-Western politics and his dependence on a British aid package now totalling about £13½ million a year.

UK agrees to increase instructors in Uganda

Kampala (AFP). — Britain is to increase its military training team in Uganda from 13 to 20 next month, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces, Mr John Stanley, said in Entebbe yesterday.

He agreed to renew the contract for a second year. Uganda asked Britain last month to expand the team's operations to cover all Ugandan Army brigades.

Dissident in play boycott

Vienna (Reuters) — Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel was conspicuously absent from the world premiere here of his *Largo Desolato*, a drama about demands faced by a dissident intellectual.

Enigme sources said Mr Havel let it be known he would not attend unless he received guarantees from the Czechoslovak authorities that he would be allowed to return to the country after the performance.

Artificial heart

Louisville, Kentucky (AP) — former Illinois railway worker, Mr Jack Burcham, became the world's fifth recipient of an artificial heart yesterday.

Contadora deal

Panama City (Reuters) — Hurdles have been overcome for verifying a draft Central American peace treaty and detailed plans will be drawn up for reducing military forces, the Contadora group agreed at the end of its two-day meeting here.

Warm welcome

Manila (AP) — The chairman of the congressional subcommittee for Asia and the Pacific, Representative Stephen Solarz, was booed and called a friend of communists when he arrived here for a short visit. Mr Solarz has opposed increased US military aid to the Philippines.

Soviet émigré

Vienna (AFP) — Mr Bernard Lampert, a Soviet Jew of American origin, arrived here from Moscow after a five-year battle for permission to emigrate. He left the US in 1934 with his parents, who wanted to help "socialist construction" in the Soviet Union.

War bride jaunt

Long Beach, California (AP) — Forty years after the US opened its doors to them, Second World War brides from 20 countries joined a reunion on board the converted liner, Queen Mary, which brought many women to America.

Timetable of an 11-day marathon

Mrs Thatcher's 11-day marathon began with a 16-hour flight to Kuala Lumpur, leaving Heathrow on Thursday, April 4 with no break from the rigours of Westminster and Whitehall. Her working Easter began on:

April 5: Malaysia. Sticky start when Dr Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister, gave Commonwealth a low rating. Deal on airline rights.

April 6: She spoke of seeing off miners' strike and said British unions learning facts of life.

April 7: Defended remarks on unions as row rumbles in Britain.

April 8: Singapore. The Prime

Minister told Mr Lee Kuan Yew: "I never have a doctor — I would finish up looking after him."

April 9: Brunei and Indonesia. Met Sultan of Brunei as row broke in Britain. Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour home affairs spokesman, spoke of "the enemy abroad", with Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, defending.

April 10: Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy Labour leader, attacked Mrs Thatcher's "crowing", gaffe about "problems of Malaysia."

April 11: Newspaper interview in which she said controversial decision about students' fees taken while she was abroad.

Brushed aside question about union remarks: "I'm not here to discuss Labour."

April 12: Sri Lanka. Mr Neil Kinnock accused her of defaming and bashing Britain. She showed signs of wilting in heat and confused Hong Kong and Malaysia.

April 13: Sri Lanka and India. Seized by coughing during address to Sri Lankan Parliament. Lord Whitelaw and Mr Norman Tebbit defend her remarks on unions and stress role in selling Britain.

April 14: Saudi Arabia. Brief stopover talks before returning to London.

Voters defy threats in Peru

Lima (AFP) — Voters yesterday defied threats from guerrillas of the neo-Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement and turned out in large numbers as polls opened in Peru's general election.

About 105,000 police and soldiers were deployed to ensure smooth running after the guerrillas threatened to disrupt the election and attack voters.

The election is expected to be won by the left, with the American People's Revolutionary Alliance led by Señor Alan García, top of opinion polls, followed by a coalition of eight other left-of-centre parties, known as the United Left, led by Lima's Marxist Mayor, Señor Alfonso Barrantes Lingann.



Helping hand: A Peruvian soldier advising a prospective voter with a problem in Lima

Shultz and Abe try to head off trade war

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State, and Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, met for two hours on Saturday in an apparently blunt session aimed at averting a trade war between the two countries. Both said they made headway.

The meeting resulted in an agreement to speed up talks on improving access to Japan for American telecommunications equipment. Mr Shultz said Japan had agreed to reduce "to a minimum" the cumbersome technical standards that have been blocking such sales.

Apart from that nothing substantive seems to have emerged from the talks, which were held against a backdrop of

mounting American hostility towards Japan's trade practices and growing congressional pressure to protect US industries.

State Department officials said "specific things" had been agreed but emphasized that they were stages in a process.

Mr Shultz said: "We must begin to hear cash registers ring. We are all threatened by protectionism. Protectionism is not a cure for an illness. It is itself an illness and one that can spread like the plague."

Albania bans foreigners at Hoxha funeral

Vienna (AP). — Albania, in a departure from international diplomatic practice, has ruled out foreign participation at today's funeral of Mr Enver Hoxha, the veteran communist leader who died last Thursday.

Mr Ramiz Alia, aged 59, chairman of the People's Assembly and head of state, was elected as the new First Secretary of the Albanian Communist Party on Saturday according to Albanian state radio.

In a move showing total opposition to the superpowers, Albanian leaders sent back a Soviet telegram of condolence as "unacceptable" and Mr Simon Vogli, First Secretary of the Embassy, said on Saturday that a US condolence cable, if it came, would also be rejected.

Reagan war graves visit hailed

From Frank Johnson
Bonn

West Germans, especially the middle-aged, appear to be moved by, and grateful for, Mr Reagan's decision to visit a German war cemetery. The visit is seen as an act of forgiveness and magnanimity. People here seem well aware however that the Reagan Administration may now be thinking that it was not a good idea in view of the opposition it has aroused in the US.

This opposition was the subject of the main item in *Welt am Sonntag* yesterday, but the reassuring headline was: "Reagan firm on Bitburg." The mass circulation *Bild am Sonntag* had a photograph of the cemetery and the headline: "Here Reagan will bow before German soldiers."

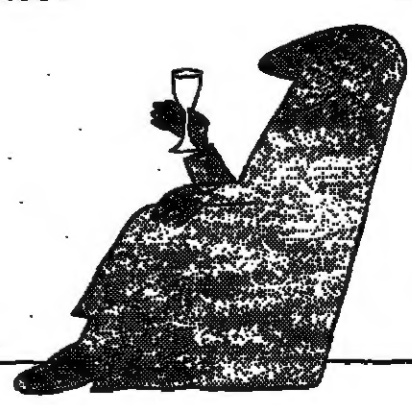
Underneath a reporter describes the quiet of the cemetery and adds that his father was killed in action in 1944 when he was not yet born.

But if it can be shown, as *Pravda* suggests, that the cemetery contains the graves of troops who committed atrocities against Americans, there is no doubt that there will be embarrassment and grief all round.

● MOSCOW: Mr Reagan will be making a "bow to the Third Reich" by visiting the graves of World War Two German soldiers, *Pravda* said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Bride of Belsen, page 13

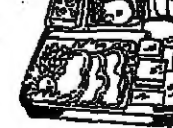
Flying in style made in Alitalia



When we added the Super 80 to our European fleet of DC9 30, we made a few other changes, as well. One of them was the introduction of new seats, anatomically designed to offer maximum support and comfort. Hand luggage can be easily stored under them. The interior decoration of our planes has been designed by Trussardi, and represents the best in modern Italian design.

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Our new catering service provides authentic Italian cuisine and the duty free bonus.



que is stocked with exclusive products by our country's most outstanding designers. And finally our multiple boarding pass, issued at the airport of departure, eliminates formalities in transit. These innovations are for the benefit of all our passengers, for the businessman in Eurobusiness Class, and for the tourist in our Eurotourist Class.



The Marshall Inquiry on Greater London
Report to the Greater London Council by
Sir Frank Marshall MA LLB

THE EXPERTS' VIEW OF THE GLC.

TO SEE HOW THE GOVERNMENT SEES IT, SHUT YOUR EYES.

In 1977, an independent inquiry was commissioned to decide whether the GLC should continue to run London or not.

A team of local-government experts led by Sir Frank Marshall spent a year examining the evidence.

Their final report ran to over 100 pages but its conclusions were unequivocal.

In short, not only did they agree that London needed an elected London-wide authority, they actually

recommended strengthening the GLC's powers.

Yet the Government is attempting to abolish the GLC altogether.

(Led by Patrick Jenkin, who actually volunteered his support for the GLC during the Marshall Inquiry.)

It's against the advice of the experts and against the wishes of Londoners.

We think it's time the Government took account of their views.

THE GLC HAS RE-PRINTED THE MARSHALL REPORT SUMMARIES ARE AVAILABLE. TELEPHONE 01-633 4400.

GLC, COUNTY HALL, LONDON SE1

مركز الأمل

THE ARTS

Television Plaintive beauty

Amusing, as it is to imagine David Attenborough in hot pursuit of a pobble, a jumbly or even a luminous dorg, it does seem nonsensical that a dramatization of a Victorian poet and painter should come from the BBC's Natural History Unit. Yet last night's profile of Edward Lear, scripted by Alan Plater of recent Miss Marple fame, provided one of the best hours of the year. On the Edge of the Sand (BBC 2) was witty, plaintive and beautifully acted by Robert Lang, whose vinegary voice delivered nonsense verse that made sense of Lear's timid, eccentric life.

The twentieth of 21 children, Lear led a life shadowed by epilepsy - a "demon" he kept well hidden. It came to light last night in the occasional discord but otherwise his own music, melodiously arranged by Johnny Pearson, accompanied us from childhood, through middle-aged travels, to his lonely dotage in Italy.

On the way, we saw him tutor the children of Knowsley Hall, teach Queen Victoria to draw and enter the Royal Academy where he felt "like a lettuce fallen among rabbits". Though the Royal Academy is about to mount an exhibition of his work, we could have had more of what he wrote and painted with his blue hands out of his green head.

Boredom, not madness, was

the mainspring of Turgenev's romantic comedy *A Month in the Country* (BBC 1). "To be bored by friends is the worst thing", sighed Ian Charleson as the arrogant, gloomy Rikhtin. When a young tutor - looking like Jonathan Miller - arrived at a prosperous country-house the conditions are ripe for an epidemic of lovesickness. Among those struck down are the married lady of the house, petulantly played by Eleanor Bron.

Like a black and white tulip bursting from a violet dress, she is so breathlessly attracted to the boy one can almost see the butterflies fluttering from her mouth. She becomes as cold and capricious to her own tutor, Rikhtin, as to her young ward Vera on discovering this girl too is under the tutor's spell.

Turgenev likes nothing more than the tempests to be found in the tepid and into a seemingly trivial set-up he stirs deep insights and genuine torment. This was notably conveyed last night. The first half dragged even though the action appeared to take place in a day - and Bill Hays, the director, for some unawarding reason kept his cameras at a distance. It is doubly difficult to see the depths concealed by trivia if you cannot get close up.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Concerts Bleakly liberated

BBCSO/Pritchard
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Shostakovich was no fool. The Eleventh Symphony, which the BBC Symphony Orchestra played on Friday with concentrated, bleak intensity, is a work that superficially falls well within the bounds of "socialist realism". It uses revolutionary songs, the people's music, quotes the hymn to which Lenin had been buried; and tells a stirring pictorial tale, that of the 1905 revolution.

But because that pre-1917 uprising was a bloody, unsuccessful attempt, Shostakovich was liberated by his very faithfulness to his programme to write just the kind of overwhealingly depressing music of heart-rending emptiness to which he was increasingly drawn in his later years. The Eleventh Symphony may be demonstrably about 1905, but it is surely just as much about 1955 and 1956 and 1957, when it was written.

It is a vast canvas, and the main quality required for its

successful realization is a big, broad sweep - just the kind of rounded, unhurried forcefulness which Sir John Pritchard cultivates so well. If the last movement of intensity was often missing, there was no lack of hard-hitting power from the brass, and a surprisingly vicious attack from the strings in their *fugato* passages.

Both the opening and the close, still and desolate, were unusually atmospheric for this hall, and Pritchard sustained the impetus from section to section in this one-movement structure with scarcely a suspicion of flagging.

In the first half there was rather less successfully Rachmaninov's First Piano Concerto. The orchestral playing was shattering, Jean Sutherland's brilliant but very unvaried tone suggested a mechanical piano roll: the special character of the concerto was scarcely hinted at, and it came out sounding like Rachmaninov's Second, but without the tunes.

Nicholas Kenyon

RPO/Ashkenazy
Festival Hall

To be frank, this was not the most refined orchestral playing I have heard recently, but all the same it must surely count among the most honestly musical.

For their concert on Saturday the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra gained inspiration, it seemed, not simply from the music, though its programme which includes masterpieces by both Brahms and Richard Strauss is bound to stir the blood in one way or another. They were also blessed to have as their guide to the adventurous paths that those composers tread in symphony and tone-poem Vladimir Ashkenazy, who time and again shows an uncanny ability to engineer responses from his colleagues that are both thoughtful and immediate.

For colleagues, with a common purpose, they were heard to be, first in a crisp, positive reading of Brahms's *Tragic Overture* and then in that composer's Third Symphony, surely the most subtly expres-

sive of the four. True, there were places where Ashkenazy's sense of rhythm - or perhaps his gift of communicating it - threatened to desert him; the beginning of each movement took time to settle into a comfortable stride and in the Andante there were some unmarked changes of tempo. But, with the RPO's strings making a sweet sound and the woodwind section playing with real poise, the odd interpretative infelicity did no more than add to the spontaneous feeling of the reading, though the atmosphere of the whole was darker than usual.

Nothing there, however, prepared us for the panache with which the orchestra, together with the cellist Lynn Harrell and, let us not forget, the principal viola-player John Harrington, despatched Strauss's *Don Quixote*, arguably the zenith of his achievement in the field of programme music. As Brahms looks forward to Schoenberg, so here Strauss's free-ranging styles and complexities remarkably anticipate lives, making its smile into the bargain. Clever man.

Stephen Pettitt

John Fowles describes the unusual challenge he faced in translating *Martine*, opening at the National on Saturday

Theatre of the unexpressed

When Sir Peter Hall asked me to tackle a play he had long marked for production at the National, Jean-Jacques Bernard's *Martine*, an honest answer would have been a totally blank face. I felt embarrassed at the time to know nothing of him. At least I have discovered since that I am very far from alone, even among the French. Few I have asked have shown anything but blank faces, also. One of the very rare exceptions on this side of the Channel was Harold Pinter. His enthusiasm is fitting, because Bernard is an important, if somewhat generally forgotten, pioneer of the theatre of which Harold himself is our leading exponent.

Jean-Jacques, born in 1888, was the son of a well-known writer of comedies and farces, Tristan Bernard - but no carbon copy of his witty and essentially light-hearted father. A number of factors seem to have turned him towards a more serious view of life, among them his Jewish blood and his experience at the Front in the First World War, from which he drew the material for his early short stories and plays. Two of the latter produced just after the war first drew attention to him. Both are psychologically clever and interesting, and explicit. With his next play, *Martine*, we are in a different world.

Martine was a product of Bernard's joining (in 1922) an ephemeral theatre group called the *Chimère*, assembled by the outspoken director Gaston Baty. The more enlightened directors and actors at this time (Baty and Copeau, Louis Jouvet, the Pitoëffs, Dullin and many others) hardly presented a united front among themselves, but they shared a common contempt for the highly artificial "Shakespeare Avenue" side of the Parisian theatre with its historical extravaganzas, boulevard farces and the rest. They all sought more realistic acting, the minimal décor, subtlety and seriousness.

(Freud's ideas were everywhere in the air). *Martine* fitted that bill brilliantly, and was to become the classic example of this new approach to drama. Not only an excellent play in its own right, above all it helped clear the ground for the triumphs of the mid-century French theatre, from Giraudoux on: Anouilh, Sartre, Ionesco, Beckett and all the rest.

It also came with a new dramatic theory, first misnamed the theatre of silence, but better described as that of the unexpressed. What Bernard was aiming at (and continued to aim at in many other plays up to 1939) was "a dialogue lying beneath the heard dialogue". The theatre has no worse enemy than fine writing, he declared. "A feeling expatiated upon loses all strength," Farewell Phèdre, farewell Hamlet; what matters is finding non-verbal means to express all that characters cannot, or will not, declare.

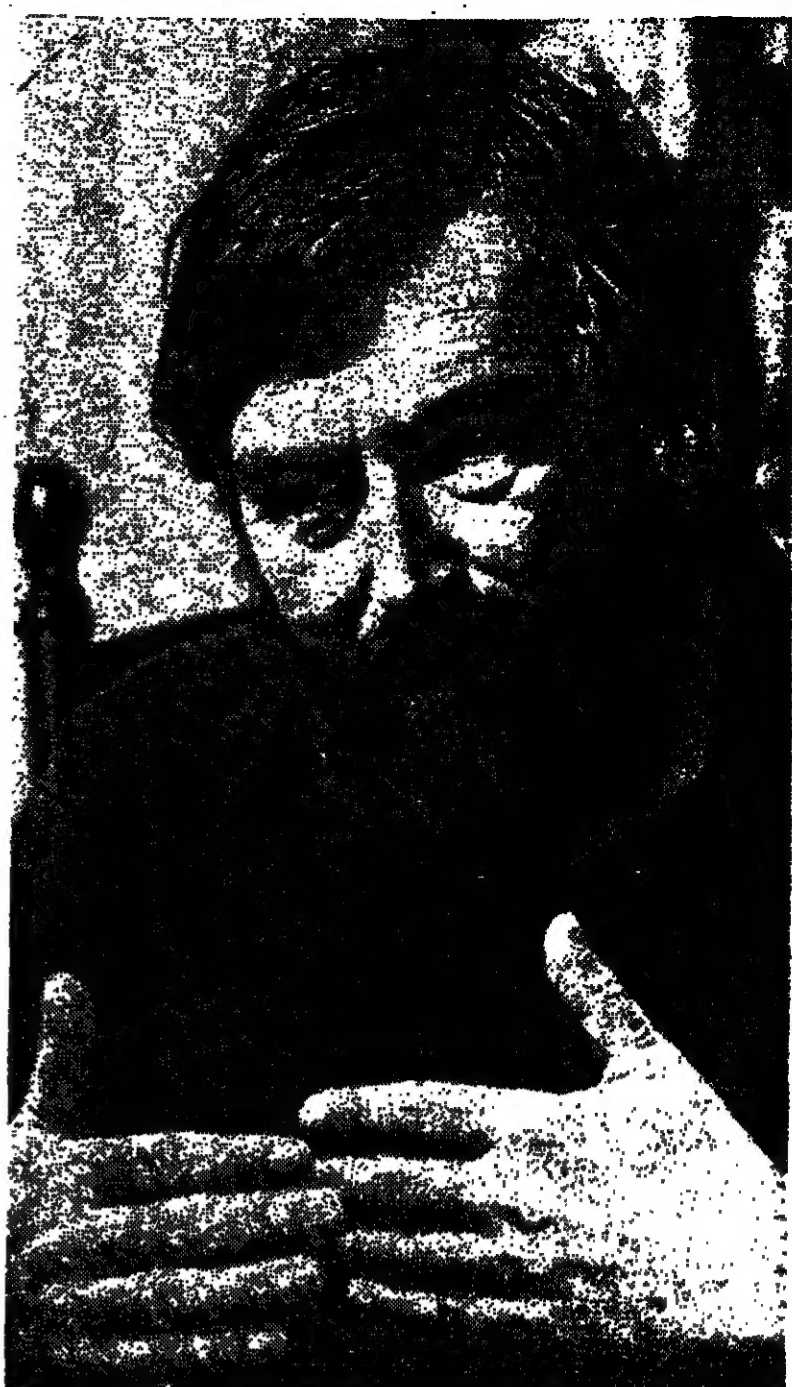
This means that the normal problem for a translator (one I suffered from when I translated De Musset's *Lorenzaccio*), putting fine words in one language into fine ones of his own, hardly exists with this script. Outwardly *Martine* has scarcely a fine phrase in it. Although painstakingly exact, its language is kept constantly plain, broken and tentative. When I handed in the first draft of my own translation, I pointed out that the play depends to an extraordinary degree not on the text, but on the director and his cast. It is almost like an operatic libretto - but strictly that alone; all the music has to be created in the performance.

The key to *Martine* lies very much with its inarticulate peasant heroine. She has very nearly the smallest part in terms of number of words to speak; yet none the less must dominate the final "feel" of the play. Many famous actresses have played the role, and in very different ways, and I look forward to seeing how the gifted young Wendy Morgan comes through

this exceptionally difficult part. Two minor initial production problems were not foreseen. One was how dim the harsh realities of the old agricultural life have grown among a younger generation than Peter Hall and myself. Barry Rutter, who plays *Martine's* peasant lover, illustrated the other to us at the beginning - reading a speech in impeccable rural English and then suddenly pronouncing a French name in equally flawless French, with (unwanted) hilarious effect.

Martine was played with great success in England in 1933 (James Agate: "Though a little masterpiece, it is an impeccable one"), and it will be interesting to see how the 1980s receive it. One cannot call so realistic and understated a piece a tragedy, perhaps. Yet the iron determinism of its basic situation remains as true today as in 1922. Some suffer finer feelings, yet cannot speak them. The *Martines* of this world are eternally damned by their inability to express themselves, and their damnation has seldom been so convincingly portrayed.

Rehearsals began when Sir Peter was in the throes of his battle for the National, and I suppose some may question the wisdom of bringing such a little-known "chamber" play into the repertoire at this point. But I am warmly on Sir Peter's side in this (as in the other battle): I can't think of a more apt example of what a National Theatre should be for. Its major task must always be to present outstanding British work, past and present; but heaven help us if there is not also a place for other theatre. If drama is not finally international, and reflects all humanity, it is nothing. Bernard, in going against French tradition and "perverse" denying his actors much of normal eloquence and poetry, may have swum against the mainstream. The result, as I hope spectators will agree, does not deserve its recent oblivion.



Fowles: seeking a broken, tentative language

Opera
Lucia di
Lammermoor
Covent Garden

With Bergonzi partnering Sutherland the weekend's revival of *Lucia di Lammermoor* looked a bit like a reunion of some operatic Darby and Joan club. For both singers their sixties beckon. But it was also a case of the most stylish Italian tenor of his generation appearing beside the reigning Lucia of the century.

Rewards were likely to occur. And rewards came - in abundance - to an emotional audience anxious to catch sight and sound of a pair of singers they have long cherished. Most sopranos grow out of roles. Dame Joan Sutherland has steadily grown into Lucia. She may have brought a trunkful of new costumes from Sydney, including a fetching turquoise and tarian number for the Fountain Scene, but many of the details from Zeffirelli's production of 26 years ago remain the same: the shadow cast on the wall before the entry for the Mad Scene and the dash down the steps before she stops and seizes the scenery for support, the little skittering run across the stage as Lucy remembers the wedding day that was not, "O lieto giorno".

Some of the notes, especially in the middle register, may not be given their full value, but few sopranos can float Donizetti's phrases out into the auditorium as Dame Joan still does. The house gave her a standing ovation, after madness had brought death, rightly so, and it is some time since I have encountered that at the end of a scene at Covent Garden.

Carlo Bergonzi was, surprisingly, singing his first ROH Edgardo. No skittering runs across the stage for him in a pair of black leather Cuban-heeled boots and a doublet that needed tugging down from time to time. Bergonzi's voice, like Sutherland's, was utterly unimpeachable; as together they launched into the swaying rhythm of



Joan Sutherland and Carlo Bergonzi in the swaying rhythm of "Verrano a te"

"Verrano a te". The attack and accuracy of his tenor remain undimmed and the way Bergonzi started the Sextet should be a model for all aspirant Edgardos. Some of the high notes now have to be squeezed out, perhaps a touch painfully, but emerge they do and Bergonzi had plenty in hand for Edgardo's final scene. Here he showed the exact strain of *malinconia*, displayed by Sutherland earlier, essential for Lucia - a Victorian plangency which should make those who have tickets count themselves lucky.

The supporting cast is powerful, led by John Ravensley's Enrico. This Lord Henry may

be a figure more out of Priestley than Scott, but Ravensley, swaggering in the opening scene and only in his dealings with sister Lucy, was not going to let his more famous partners steal all the honours. Gwynne Howell's Raimondo was properly solemn and Arthur Davies made an attractive Arturo before being stabbed on his wedding night.

Richard Bonynge was supportive rather than assertive in the pit. Zeffirelli's production now looks considerably older than its tenor and soprano: all Scottish baronial gloom, although the moon still plays on the lake and the lights twinkle in Ravenswood as Lucy is carried to her grave. Some sponsor, though, should donate Covent Garden a can of oil: the house curtain stuck again as it did during *Capriccio*.

John Higgins

PUBLISHING Ask the author

Group; and, confusingly because they in their turn are owned by Penguin, which is ultimately owned by Pearson, Longman have acquired Pimman.

The British book trade is now big business, and publishing shares are worth purchasing - look at Collins's figures, and those of Haynes. The fact is, to state what should be obvious but always needs restating, that the onlie begetters of the product which causes publishers to sink or swim are a breed called authors. They are bound to be affected by the recent activity in corporate boardrooms, where managers and directors of international divisions and holding companies wield such power.

Economic sense it may well be for certain publishing houses to amalgamate, to create bigger and more efficient organizations to withstand especially the American challenge, particularly in parts of the world where

the British book was once paramount but has recently been losing ground. Also, amalgamation may be the only sensible way, in 1980s, to cope with the frenetic over-production of new titles - last year we easily topped 50,000 - and the equally unfortunate low average sale of those titles.

There is an inevitable, appropriate paradox in the publishing of books. The author is likely to be the only person concerned in the process of turning word into book who is not a member of the publishing house, not involved (as opposed to concerned with) the nine-month gestation period. But it is essential that he or she is made to feel the most important, fundamental being in that process.

This is less and less likely to be the case as one-time individualistic, charismatic imprints merge, are taken over, become part of big battalions. Not only shareholders and management should have a say when one publishing house is wood and won by another. Its identity, whatever the initial protestations to the contrary, will inevitably change. Authors should be consulted also, whether or not their contracts allow their books to be assigned to new ownership without their blessing. E. J. Craddock

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SPECTRUM

In the first of a three-part series Geraldine Norman examines the threat to national treasures as death duties break up stately homes

A nation being held to ransom



Britain's artistic patrimony, the art treasures accumulated by generations of British connoisseurs, is at risk. A booming art market and a strong dollar are proving too much for the system of defences carefully built up by successive governments. Unless some action is taken soon there will be a crisis.

Most of the legislation aimed at protecting the national heritage has been the work of Labour governments, most especially in the overall philosophy: that the owners of stately homes should be encouraged by tax concessions to stay on, on condition that they open their houses to the public. Under a Conservative government, with a market economy outlook, parts of the machinery have become unworkable. The present Government has effectively killed off the system for accepting works of art in lieu of capital taxes, in their efforts to curb public expenditure.

In a series of three articles Geraldine Norman will explore the human realities behind the "national heritage" problem, the strains that keeping a stately home running can impose on the family concerned. The future of three great houses, Kedleston Hall, Nostell Priory and Weston Park hangs in the balance this year while the National Heritage Memorial Fund negotiates over the purchase of their art collections. We look at the problems of the families involved.

The cycle of life and death, one generation succeeding another, is the principal threat to the survival of Britain's stately homes. On each succession, death duties, or capital transfer taxes, have to be paid; often this means another slice of agricultural land which supports the house has to be topped off, or another Rembrandt must be sent on its way to the sale room.

The stately homes of England, several hundred of which are now open to the public, provide a cultural experience that is, perhaps, unique. The castles, chateaux and villas of Europe have mostly been stripped of their contents by war or revolution.

In Britain magnificent buildings, often in specially landscaped parks, survive, with the majority of their historic accumulations of furnishings and art treasures still intact. But there is a steady erosion. Death strikes at several houses each year, presenting unpredictable problems: other family pressures - divorce, insanity, alcoholism or a penchant for the good life - send more historic treasures, major and

minor, away for sale to raise cash. "Saving the national heritage" is all about preserving these houses for the delight of future generations and preventing the sale of their art treasures abroad.

The combination of high capital taxes, a strong dollar and a booming art market, is currently putting this heritage at risk. This year began with the future of three magnificent houses in the balance: Kedleston Hall in Derbyshire, Nostell Priory in Yorkshire and Weston Park in Shropshire.

In February the Government announced a special grant of £25 million to the National Heritage Memorial Fund specifically to help negotiate their rescue.

It was a good start, but the three houses are by no means safe; each presents different personal and financial problems and there may not be enough money. The fund is going to have a difficult time of it. Kedleston appears to need £21.5 million, Nostell £3.5 million and Weston £8 million; £33 million in all, which is £8 million more than the grant.



An architectural masterpiece: Robert Adam adapted the triumphal arch for the central facade overlooking the garden

KEDLESTON HALL

home of Lord Scarsdale

Kedleston Hall is most important. It is one of architect Robert Adam's masterpieces, built and furnished within seven years for Sir Nathaniel Curzon, later the first Baron Scarsdale, who succeeded in 1758 to the estate which had already belonged to the Curzons for 700 years. It was built to house Sir Nathaniel's picture collection, which remains set into the walls as he and Adam arranged it. The original furnishings, such as giltwood sofas riding on mermen and a state bed,

supported by gilded palm trees, also remain in place.

The domed central block has a facade, adapted from a triumphal arch overlooking the garden and a portico facing the drive. Sweeping corridors connect it to two side pavilions, one housing the family apartments and the other the Indian museum collected by the great Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India. "Sir Nat" swept away the village and rebuilt it outside the park to accommodate a series of lakes.

The present problems stem from a tax bill of around £2.5 million following the death of the second Viscount Scarsdale in 1977. The third Viscount, his cousin, is trying to keep the agricultural estate intact, since it is the source of the family income - it is comprised of over

5,000 acres and 17 farms. He wants the house, the most important contents and the park (valued at £12 million), to go to the National Trust with the Curzon family retaining the right to live in the family wing in perpetuity. The National Trust hopes the National Heritage Fund will provide a further £12 million endowment to run the house.

Francis Scarsdale, the third Viscount, first visited Kedleston at the age of 35. He hardly knew his much older cousin Richard, the second Viscount, and only gradually came to realize that he would succeed to the title and estate. But he has now come to love it and there is a light in his eye when he speaks of Kedleston.

In 1970 he was invited by his cousin to become estate manager. It was a salaried business arrangement

and he moved, with his second wife and five children, into a house on the estate. Relations with the Hall remained formal rather than intimate. "The first thing I had to do when my cousin died was give myself the sack," he recalls.

It was in the mid-seventies that he allowed himself to be persuaded into a move which he now deeply regrets and which adds enormous complications to the heritage. Thinking of the future of Kedleston, and aware that if he were to die shortly after his cousin, double death duties could destroy it, he turned his inheritance into a trust. The beneficiaries of this trust are himself, (50 per cent), and his five children (10 per cent each). The device will halve the tax bill on his death, but the interests of all six beneficiaries must now be con-

sidered before disposal of any property.

Lord Scarsdale's eldest son, now aged 36, and his only daughter, have indicated that they are not interested in "saving" Kedleston but want their share in cash. His two youngest children are still minors and the protection of their rights raise baffling legal issues. The Trustees have applied to the Courts for guidance on the financial and legal problems but a hearing is not expected until June or July.

"The law gives a lot of weight to the wishes of a 30 per cent beneficiary," says Lord Scarsdale; but he adds with a sigh: "I hope neither of the children will contest what we want to do. If cash is what they want, we'll have to try and find it."

NOSTELL PRIORY

home of Lord St Oswald

Nostell Priory in Yorkshire, seat of the fifth Baron St Oswald is an oasis among the slagheaps and collieries of the mining district - a seam of one mine runs under the house. It was given to the National Trust by his brother in 1953 after he succeeded to the title - in the teeth of family opposition because it reduced his aunt's and uncle's share in the inheritance. Rowland Winn, the fourth Baron, was war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, briefly a Tory minister, a Euro MP, a rosegrower, a champion of Polish emigrants and a great party giver.

It was this last proclivity which led to his altercation with the National Trust. He had retained ownership of Nostell's contents and the right to live there, while the trust ran it. So vast was his electricity bill that the trust decided to close down the house and cut him off. The row ended with the Baron taking over the management of the house from the trust.

He died in December and was succeeded by his brother, whose career has included a stint in the Malayan police, 10 years in the film business and farming in Sussex and Yorkshire. The two brothers, who shared a house in London in recent



Palladian design: The magnificent building still contains the custom-made Chippendale furniture

years and ran the Nostell estate together, had given some attention to the tax problems of inheritance.

"Before my brother died, I cut myself out of the Nostell Settled Estate," the fifth Baron explains. "It goes straight to my son who is already farming at Nostell and gets married in April." Most of the contents of the house are exempt from tax because of their "national importance". Nevertheless, transfer tax has been assessed at £3.5 million. The only way it can be paid without destroying the family

income is in kind, by disposing of the Chippendale furniture, give it to the National Trust and leave it in place.

The main block of Nostell Priory was begun by Sir Rowland Winn in 1733 and is based on a design by Palladio for the Villa Mocenigo. His son employed Robert Adam to complete the house and Adam built the magnificent north wing and stable block.

The historic glory of Nostell, however, is the Chippendale furniture. It is one of three houses in

England where his accounts survive, and almost every piece can be identified. He was born nearby and is believed to have served his apprenticeship with the estate carpenters. A superb dolls' house is attributed to his hand.

If the furniture were put on the open market it would realize many times the St Oswald tax bill. It remains to be seen whether, and at what figure, the Heritage Fund succeeds in negotiating its transfer to the nation.

WESTON PARK

home of Lord Bradford

Weston Park stands on the edge of the industrial Midlands and the Bradford family are determined to turn it into a superb "leisure facility" for jaded industrialists. The new Earl of Bradford had a successful career as a restaurateur in London before he succeeded his father in 1981, owning successively a caviar bar in Knightsbridge, Bewick's Restaurant in Wallington Street and Porters in Covent Garden.

But nothing in London could match the cuisine now available at Weston Park. With the slogan "Live Like a Lord", Bradford caters for weddings, seminars, lunches, dinners, shooting parties and residential courses. His gourmet dinners make the mouth water. Diners are received in the front hall, take drinks in the library or salon with the ground floor rooms open to view, eat dinner in the magnificent dining room and finally move back to the library for after-dinner drinks. "You can never reproduce in a restaurant or hotel the unique sense of history at Weston," says Lord Bradford.

Weston is a mellow, red-brick house built in the late 17th century and designed by the enterprising Lady Wilbraham, born Elizabeth



Maids in waiting: Staff in the First Salon

Mytton, who had inherited the estate. The house was altered and redecorated in the 19th century and again in the 1960s by the Dowager Countess who still lives in a flat on the top floor.

Two of the chief art treasures have been ceded to the nation in lieu of transfer tax following the death of the sixth Earl. Jacopo Bassano's "Way to Golgotha", a gift to Charles II from the people of Holland in 1660, and valued at £3m, has gone to the National Gallery. But it only cancelled out about £1m in tax, since tax is also levied on the picture itself. The Holbein drawing of Anne

Boleyn has gone to the British Museum. "We couldn't allow the position to go on drifting," Lord Bradford said. He still doesn't know what the final tax bill will be, but he expects it to be around £8 million.

The pictures, including Dutch cabinet paintings, fine series of Van Dycks, and rare Boucher tapestries woven at Gobelines, are the most interesting features of the interior.

The park, landscaped by Capability Brown, is an added attraction with two lakes, a Roman bridge, a Swiss Cottage, an obelisk, a Grecian mausoleum, a Gothic tower and a Temple of Diana. If that were not enough, the public can now enjoy a butterfly farm, a museum of country bygone, a woodland adventure playground, an aquarium, a pottery and one and a half miles of private railway.

Lord Bradford does not wish to hand over this thriving concern to the National Trust. He has already set up a charitable trust to which he intends transferring ownership of the house and park. He also intends to provide the trust with an endowment of about £3 million. He then hopes to persuade the government to take the important contents of the house to pay off his £8m tax bill, but to leave them in situ for the enjoyment of the public.

TOMORROW

Chatsworth and Burghley - two great houses kept in the family

FINDINGS

A-series reporting on research: PUBLIC OPINION

Top marks for schools

British education is tops. Who says so? The parents of primary and secondary school children, that's who. In a MORI survey reported in this month's *British Public Opinion Newsletter*, a sub-sample of the parents out of a national sample of 1,057 adults in 55 constituencies conducted in February said it was so.

Fifty-four per cent rated as "excellent/very good" the education of their children at primary school as did 44 per cent of those whose children attended secondary school. Only 7 per cent of parents of primary school children and 10 per cent of parents of secondary school children said they rated the education of their children as "poor" or "very poor".

Presented with 15 areas of criticism at primary level, and 18 at secondary level, only 36 per cent of parents of primary school children said they had no complaints as did 22 per cent of parents of secondary school children. The most prevalent complaint among parents of primary school children were "too many pupils in class" (23 per cent), "not enough teaching of the basics, maths, spelling and grammar" (18 per cent), "poor school meals" (16 per cent), "not enough discipline" (11 per cent), "not told enough about your child's progress/activities" (11 per cent). Parents of secondary school children were more likely to complain about not enough discipline (28 per cent) and also not enough

teaching of the basics (24 per cent) and too many pupils in class (21 per cent). But one in five of secondary school children's parents complained that their offspring were not prepared for life after school.

Bathroom secrets

Nearly 25 million baths and 17 million showers are taken every day in Britain's homes and, according to a telephone survey of 1,520 adults by audience selection for Cussons, men



average 26 minutes in the bath and women 24 minutes. The report calculates that by the age of 65 the one-bath-a-day man (admittedly only 15 per cent of the population) will have spent 428 days of his life in the water, his female counterpart will have spent 395 days. Apparently there are 4 per cent who say they bath less than weekly.

Half-term report

With the ending of the miners' strike, the political stalemate seems to have been broken. Last summer Labour was three points ahead of the Conservatives in spite of the strike. But then the conference

season began, amid a fairly fractious Labour Conference was followed by the Conservatives' and the Brighton bombings, and the Tories went into the lead by a full 9 per cent, at 44 per cent (their level at the last general election); Labour was at 35 per cent, seven points above the abysmal 28 per cent they had received in June 1983. Thus the Tories were the same, Labour up seven and the Alliance down six last October, and they stayed there, more or less, until recently.

But in the past few weeks, especially since the end of the miners' strike, the Tories have been on the slide. Forty-two per cent in January, 39 per cent in February and 36 per cent in our March poll, for *The Standard*, Labour's gone from 34 per cent in January to 40 per cent in March, up six, while the Alliance has come up two points as well.

This has clearly rattled the Tories, put heart into Labour and hope into the Alliance. Because the local elections in May will be compared to 1981, when Labour was doing relatively well and the Alliance had just begun, the Alliance expected to capture seats, the Conservatives to stay more or less the same and Labour to lose seats. As a test of national opinion, however, these will need to be analysed carefully. An analysis of the most recent MORI poll shows about 10 per cent swing to Labour in the areas where local elections are being held next month, almost identical to elsewhere. The

public's patience seems to be wearing thin. With the Government's promises of economic recovery on the horizon, the hope that unemployment will be falling, and remembered promises of tax cuts, the public mood seems to be turning against the Government. This is rebutted by Tory spokesmen who seem to take comfort in the fact that mid-term governments usually do badly and oppositions well. And at the moment they say they are not doing as badly as might be expected. We'll wait and see.

Make a meal of it

Three people in a hundred say their English breakfast is their main meal. Nearly one third have their main meal at midday but three-fifths call it lunch and the rest call it dinner. Tea is the main meal for one person in five (21 per cent) and dinner (evenings) is the main meal for 30 per cent of the British public. "Dinner" is more often used to mean an evening meal although Sunday dinner is widely used and tends to mean the midday meal, according to J. Walter Thompson's Stephen King in the March issue of *Admap*. The family meal isn't dead but Sundays are the only days on which the activities tend to revolve around the main meal. On weekdays meals are made to fit in round the day's activities.

The British public is evenly split with half of those with a view agreeing that "it's best just to eat when you're hungry."

rather than at set times" and the other half of those with a view taking the opposite stance. Many men in the sample rejected salads as "proper" meals. It was quite clear that the traditional "meat and two veg" is the essence of the proper meal.



Another poll recently published also measured people's attitudes to food, eating and

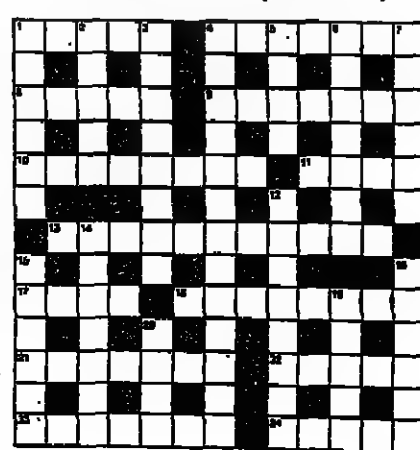
diet by MORI for the Meat and Livestock Executive. "Taste" came top of the poll as the factor most people said is important to them in choosing the food they buy and eat. Although 2 per cent said that taste was not important, 82 per cent they thought taste "very" important. Value for money (74 per cent) came second. Only 12 per cent said that being part of a weight watching diet was very important in their choice of food.

Robert M Worcester

The author is chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in *British Public Opinion Newsletter*, published by the firm.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 619)

- ACROSS
- Drifts (5)
 - Prudent (7)
 - Council chief (5)
 - Ethiopian language (7)
 - Broken chord (8)
 - Savage (4)
 - Saints biography (11)
 - Call flesh (4)
 - Funeral call (4,4)
 - Solace (7)
 - Intelligent ape (5)
 - Lacrimatory spray (4,3)
 - Passenger ship (5)
- DOWN
- Australian marsupial (6)
 - Mixed fried food (3,3)
 - Muslim harem (8)
 - Cannibalistic insect (7,6)
 - Glass oven (4)
 - Stain (7)
 - Droning insect (6)
 - Strategic (8)
 - Haemoglobin deficiency (7)
 - Long-billed wader (6)
 - Unconsciousness (6)
 - Giant hunter (5)
 - Music words (4)



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6 I spent an hour waiting in a gas chamber.

Marriage made in a holocaust: Norman and Glna on their wedding day

Poignant anniversary: Norman and Gine today

**I was the Jew
who arrested
the Beast
of Belsen?**

ries

Know about the Pill, published by Sheldon Press at £2.50.



**PENNY
PERRICK**

Although I have known since birth that journalists spend their working lives in glamorous surroundings, listening words to spill out of typewriters and getting unbearable noises down the telephone when trying to fix up an exclusive interview (my mother was a journalist and I was a sharp-eyed child) I assume that members of other professions drift about in a world of air-conditioned limos and fawning headwaiters. This, in spite of having interviewed the most glamorous actress on

At certain times, certain labels carry the most approbation. So at some stage to answer the question "What do you do?" with "I stay at home raising my 10 children" would have brought an admiring response to see his parents. At the same time, it needs to work. I'm as rich as Croesus" would have earned similar respect. Today, even the wives of multimillionaires feel compelled to run art galleries or train racehorses so that they have an appropriate answer to the dreaded question. (I find this painful. If I could just get fixed up with a millionaire I would behave in the proper manner.

There are advantages, of course. I have lost a stone in weight and have at last found the cheekbones which beauty writers have always advised me to stroke with blusher. And I've realised what nouvelle cuisine restaurants are for: to cater for the non-peckish among whose number I must now count myself.

But I do not like being a person of little appetite. It has always irritated me when others choose the food they are going to eat as enthusiastically as if they were deciding whether to go for manual work or have their wrists removed and then, once it's in front of them, push it around their plate. I worry that loss of appetite in one area may spread to other parts. Today, I've away a plate of smoked salmon; tomorrow will I stop hungering for poetry, politics and passion? An unappetising prospect, indeed!

Woman's Journal



[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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May issue out now

Sugaring the Pill after the scare stories

Oral contraception can prevent more than pregnancy, argues Wendy Cooper

longer they are on it, the more the incidence comes down. The pill also reduces endometrial cancer, pelvic cancer, benign breast disease and breast

increase in cervical cancer found in their pill users was too small to be statistically significant, and also that the majority of women in the study were

With the publication of an anti-pill book by Dr Ellen Grant later this month (April 29; *The Bitter Pill*, Elm Tree Books £7.95) women are going to

The writer is co-author with Dr Tom Smith of Everything You Need to Know about the Pill, published by Sheldon Press at £2.50.

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Woman's Journal



SPRINGVIEW

STRATEGY: NEW TACTICS
OUR SEARCH FOR A CATERING

THE TIMES DIARY

PSs from T.S.

T. S. Eliot's second wife Valerie has just repossessed the manuscript of the long-awaited first volume of her husband's letters, which outlines his first marriage to Viv and the writing of *The Waste Land*. There is no bitterness in her action, however. Matthew Evans, chairman of Faber, who had hoped to publish this autumn, tells me a cache of Eliot letters had just been found in New York, and she insisted they should be included. A few hours after speaking to me yesterday, Evans rang back - another cache had popped up in Paris. At this rate, will the book ever meet its new deadline of early next year?

Stand-in, and out

The appointment by Leon Brittan of Linacre College don David Coleman as his special adviser (Coleman just happened to have spoken in favour of Mrs T during the debate over her honorary Oxford doctorate) has wrong-footed Tory campaigners in Oxfordshire. Coleman was to have been a candidate in the county elections on May 2, after Brittan's untimely poaching, they just managed to persuade Mrs Mary Proudfoot, a local pensioner, to stand. Unfortunately Mrs P had previously booked a Mediterranean holiday and canvassers in the seat - a marginal - have not seen her since April 1.

Colour conscious

To commemorate four years of GLC Labour rule, the Red Flag will fly over County Hall for a week from May Day. If Ken & Co do not have a Red Flag of their own they could perhaps borrow Islington's spare one. The People's Republic say it is kept "in case the regular flag fades to pink."

After Edna O'Brien and Richard Brauns, *The Guardian* has recruited another his personality for its television commercials. The Boase Mavlini Pollitt advertising agency plans to fly in from America none other than former *Times* and *Sunday Times* editor Harold Evans.

All change

Mrs Gwen Ball is a pensioner in Leominster who likes to take the weekly bus into Hereford, as Leominster pensioners do. Last week she was featured, thanking the driver, in one of those interminable political broadcasts on behalf of the Tories. What the programme failed to mention is that Mrs Ball is treasurer of the local Tory constituency association. Nor did it point out that the bus in question was on the road to Hereford - not on the route Mrs Ball ordinarily follows.



Barry Fantoni

Dining service

The great and powerful of the land - Fleet Street editors and proprietors, diverse dukes and lords, generals, field marshals and Peregrine Worst-horne - have been invited to lunch at Boodle's today. Their host is Ireland's premier baron, Lord Kingsale, who also happens to be unemployed and reduced to village Mr Fixit in Nunney in Somerset to make ends meet. Lord Kingsale, ex-Irish Guards, ex-bingo-caller and ex-safari park driver, heads a group of West Country die-hards who are financing the lunch. Their purpose? To advocate the reintroduction of national service to take the young off the dole queues. "Something for the poor little devils to do," says Lord Kingsale.

Don't call me...

After claims by former MI6 agent Gary Murray that telephones at the National Council for Civil Liberties offices in London are bugged, the NCCL now believes the offices are illegally fitted with US-made telephone equipment. The suspect system was identified by a former British Telecom engineer after Murray "swept" the premises for bugs last month, following allegations of surveillance on 20/20 *Vision*. A private eye who is an expert on bugging tells me the tiny bare wires - as described to me by NCCL general secretary Larry Gostin - can be used for sophisticated tapping techniques. "Just like you see in the movies," they permit eavesdropping at the receiver end rather than the usual route through the telephone exchange. BT has records of installing standard Herald Call Connect equipment there in December 1981. Two new extensions were added last March. Gostin, who has just received the engineer's report, is now writing to Mrs Thatcher and BT, which promises to investigate.

Neil Kinnock is having a good spring. His critics on the left have been humbled by the end of the miners' strike and discussion over the lead in the opinion polls; a reform-minded general secretary, Larry Whitty, is about to take over at headquarters; and the party's most professional campaign in living memory, on jobs and industry, has been successfully launched.

Yet Kinnock knows full well how fragile the recovery could prove to be. Over the next 12 months a series of trade union ballots on the political levy will determine whether the party enters the next election solvent or bankrupt. The Government's popularity may recover. The Liberal/SDP Alliance could win some spectacular by-elections and again syphon off a large share of the anti-capping vote. Any let alone all of these events would threaten to expose once more Labour's continuing fundamental weaknesses.

Kinnock's task is not just to spruce up the party's image and hope to reap political advantage from the Government's failure to reduce unemployment. It is to reverse a 30-year decline. In 1951 Labour secured the votes of 40 per cent of the total electorate (including those who did not vote). By 1983 that figure had been halved to 20 per cent.

1983 saw the most dramatic collapse of Labour's support. However, most of that 20-point decline had already occurred by 1979. In only one general election since 1951 - Harold Wilson's victory in 1966 - did Labour's vote as a percentage of the total electorate rise.

Not only has Labour's total vote shrunk; the party has been driven out of areas which used to have Labour MPs in abundance. In 1945 Labour won 190 seats in the North, Scotland and Wales, and 139 in London and the South. By 1983 Labour's share of Northern, Scottish and Welsh seats had fallen by only 20 per cent to 151, while its share in London and the South had collapsed by almost 80 per cent to 39.

One month of good opinion poll figures cannot conceal from Kinnock or Whitty the fundamental character of Labour's weaknesses, or the magnitude of the task they face to overcome them. That task can be divided into three components: ideology, programme and structure. Not the least of the party leadership's problems is to dispel various myths that surround all three.

The central fact about Labour's ideology is that it does not have one. Its very name suggests an instrumentality rather than an ideological purpose, whereas Labour's sister parties in Europe all have "ideological" names - socialist or social democrat.

Even Clause Four does not provide an ideology. For one thing, it is full of weasel words ("...the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible... the best attainable system of popular administration... etc). For another, it has never supplied any motive force for the policies of any of the three post-war Labour governments.

When they have nationalized industries they have generally done so for pragmatic rather than ideological reasons. When the party has been in opposition Labour's more left-wing supporters, like its right-wing enemies, have always pretended that a future Labour government would be socialist, in some definable, ideological sense. That has always been nonsense.

Labour's ideology is, in fact, an empty box. The party's problems flow not from the fact that there are nasties inside threatening to escape, but that there is nothing inside, and all sorts of nasties trying to get in.



Peter Broom

The point about a party with an ideology is that this provides it with various defences against intruders: the ideology defines the frontiers of acceptable political beliefs and, by implication, acceptable political behaviour. Labour's body has lacked the immunity system that a coherent ideology could provide.

This lack of ideology has had another serious consequence. It has impeded the party's task of devising a coherent programme.

By "programme" I mean something more than immediate policies and something less than ideology. For example, Mrs Thatcher's ideology is free-market capitalism, her programme is privatization and lower taxation, her policy is to sell off British Airways and raise income tax thresholds. Successfully applied, a party's programme provides a bridgehead between its short-term decisions and its long-term goals.

Not only has Labour never had an agreed ideology; it has seldom had an agreed programme. 1945 was an exception in fact; 1964 an exception in appearance. (Wilson's "programme" was to create a modern, high-tech economy, using public policy as the engine for change. It turned out to be an illusion; but at the time he convinced enough people that he meant it.)

Most of what passes as ideological dispute within the Labour Party is in fact an unresolved debate about its programme: that is, medium-term political strategies are debated rather than ultimate goals. Take Roy Hattersley's series of speeches in recent months about the economic and financial strategy of a future Labour government. They are among the most radical of any leading Labour figure for many years. In theoretical terms, Hattersley is now well to the left of Kinnock.

Yet Hattersley (like his shadow cabinet colleagues) lacks an ideology by which he can justify his programme, so he relates his ideas to short-term, pragmatic demands.

such as bringing down unemployment and making sure the financial institutions lend sufficiently to British enterprises.

These are important and worthwhile ambitions; but what Hattersley does not do is provide a vision of his ideal socialist society. And in the absence of an ideological perspective, it is open to Hattersley's left-wing critics to question his motives: is he in the business (as he says) of transforming society, or is he really up to the old Labour trick of trying to make capitalism work better?

Put another way, is it Labour's programme to roll back private ownership of the means of production, exchange and distribution in principle, driven by an ideological, socialist imperative, or is it to accept the idea of the mixed economy as a good thing in itself, and to devise a form of socialism that pursues other objectives, such as greater equality of wealth and greater distribution of economic power, within a mixed economy? The dilemma has not only never been settled; it has not been properly debated except in terms of slogans.

Labour's 1983 manifesto - portrayed both by its advocates and its critics as the most left-wing in modern times - was in fact the product of a party bereft of both ideology and programme. Its length, implausibility, confusion and incoherence derived not from its socialism but from its pragmatism: it set out the terms of a truce among the party's factions. Even if the truce had not broken down (over Poles), the manifesto would have been an electoral liability.

Naturally the Conservatives claimed the manifesto was "extremist". The truth is that it was a shambles. Compare this with the Tory manifesto: coy about both ideology and specific policies, but with a strong and coherent programme theme.

Deficiencies in ideology and programme could be overcome in the short term if Labour's structure

were healthy; unfortunately it is not. At one level there is nothing new about observing this weakness. Thirty years ago Harold Wilson described Transport House as a "penny-farthling" machine in the age of jet travel. There is clearly something strange in the fact that the Labour Party employs fewer full-time staff than Militant.

But other factors compensate for Labour's financial weakness. As long as it remains one of the two major parties it will receive, free, equal broadcasting time with the Conservatives during election campaigns. - This immediately distinguishes British from American election politics: parties here don't need money to anything like the same degree to fight elections. Money and staff are important at the margin, but not more so than that Labour's financial and staffing weaknesses are, rather, the symptoms of a deeper structural crisis.

The most debilitating features of Labour's structure are the way it encourages factional dissent, exaggerates the power of well-organized minorities and looks undemocratic to the electorate. Much has been made of Militant's secretiveness. This has undoubtedly damaged Labour, but to blame the party's problems on hidden conspiracies misses the point. The harm done by the 1981 deputy leadership contest had little or nothing to do with Tony Benn's more shadowy supporters; it was done by the very clarity, length and openness of the battle.

In the 1940s and 1950s the party's internal battles were fought in the most undemocratic way possible: right-wing union leaders formed a coalition with the party leadership to marginalize dissent. Those party-union links have now become a "liability" - although, paradoxically, one result of this year's political fund-ballots (if they go well for Labour) will be to restore the legitimacy of the link.

Even so, the combination of (a) the caucus structure of constituency parties, (b) the decline in individual membership (in part a general consequence of a decline in mass social activity, including going to the cinema, football matches or union branch meetings), and (c) the fragmentation during the past decade of the Marxist left has made Labour vulnerable to destabilizing internal conflict. The specific threat to the party's leadership are no longer as great today as they were two or three years ago; certainly Militant is now in decline. But the vulnerability remains.

One exercise that Kinnock had embarked on - with his own staff at Westminster working with the research staff at Watford Road in a degree of harmony rare by the party's normal standards - is the preparation of a document defining Labour's concept of "democratic socialism". It started out as a tactic in the fight against Militant. It has become an exercise in which the deficiencies of Labour's ideology, programme and structure have all had to be considered.

By July the document - likely to run to about 10,000 words - will go to the national executive. In October it will be debated at Labour's annual conference in Bournemouth. Assuming, as we confidently may, that it is approved, and assuming (with rather less confidence) that the exercise goods Labour into tackling its fundamental problems, then the messy, irritating war with Militant will at least have done some good: it will have forced the party, at long last, to be honest with itself about what it stands for, how it functions and where it is going.

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The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Howe's new East-West pattern

Warsaw It was irresistible copy - a script for Carol Reed. But the secret meeting between senior Foreign Office officials and Czech dissidents, while Sir Geoffrey Howe was being entertained by his official Czechoslovak host in the Seven Angels wine cellar, was only the most spectacular of the contacts with unofficial people which were a hallmark of his East European tour. In East Berlin it was a low-key encounter with a few representatives of the Protestant churches and one or two nonconforming literati. In Warsaw, it was a private discussion with five leading opposition figures, including Solidarity's former national press spokesman and the chairman of the dissolved journalists' association, during a reception at the British ambassador's residence.

These meetings were only one part of the agenda which Sir Geoffrey unmistakably placed on respect for human rights and the importance of contacts with the peoples as well as with the governments of Eastern Europe. The accent was equally clear in his three formal keynote speeches and, above all, in his visit to the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, Poland's martyred priest and Solidarity's patron saint. A precedent for this was set last November by Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Office minister, one Solidarity adviser asked Sir Geoffrey to convey special thanks to him.

Now the Foreign Secretary's clearly programmatic tour has demonstrated beyond doubt that Britain has a coherent policy towards Eastern Europe. This British *Chaplin* is distinguished from West Germany's by its public recognition of the fact that Eastern Europe does not merely consist of communist regimes and by taking seriously the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, alongside the two more obvious goals of improving East-West relations in general and bilateral relations in particular.

Sir Geoffrey attached equal importance to these three goals in his official talks, but he can hardly



After meeting General Jaruzelski, a gesture to the Polish people: Sir Geoffrey pays homage to the murdered priest

be surprised that the first has attracted most attention. Moreover, his own personal qualities seem particularly well suited to this kind of diplomacy. Communist leaders can often resemble a pneumatic drill in their relentless repetition of prepared lines. But Sir Geoffrey drills right back. At the same time, he managed to report those quite unusual, and even exciting, unofficial encounters as if they were the most normal, and even boring, thing in the world, which of course they should be. This was curiously effective.

All the unofficial East German, Czech and Polish participants I have talked to were impressed and encouraged by these private discussions, which consisted mainly in their explaining their views in response to questions from the British delegation. Most of them

commented that the delegation seemed remarkably well informed. But one Czech participant confided that a senior British official was visibly surprised to learn that Mrs Thatcher is very popular in Czechoslovakia.

How could the Czechs know what she's like? The British official apparently asked. "Through the BBC and Voice of America," came the reply. Through the same channels, and through West German television, for most East Germans, the people of these countries will have learned exactly what Sir Geoffrey said and did, even though most of it has not appeared in their official media.

In Czechoslovakia and Poland (but not in East Germany) the Foreign Secretary's unofficial interlocutors contrast this British *Chaplin* very favourably with those of West

Germany and Austria. But they emphasize that this policy will bear fruit only if all Western official visitors, including those from Bonn and Vienna, make a habit of meeting independent representatives of these societies.

Yet obviously the prospects for developing such good habits must depend to some extent on the reaction of the communist authorities. All Sir Geoffrey's host governments were unhappy about this side of his programme - but some were more unhappy than others. The Czechoslovak authorities were probably most annoyed - particularly over the sensational British press coverage - but the Husak regime is anyway the one from which the least is to be expected. The East German authorities were perhaps least upset, since the Protestant Church is a kind of "loyal opposition" to which they themselves talk regularly.

Poland was somewhere in between. On the one hand, Polish ministers and officials boycotted the reception at which Sir Geoffrey met opposition representatives, and official press coverage of his stay was not extensive. On the other hand General Jaruzelski spent two and a quarter hours in a wide-ranging and unpolemical discussion with Sir Geoffrey, although he knew in advance that the Foreign Secretary would go on to meet Solidarity advisers and visit Father Popieluszko's grave - a gesture of far more immediate political importance than anything Sir Geoffrey could do anywhere else in Eastern Europe.

In other words, the Polish government accepted Britain's terms for the visit. Perhaps it has finally understood that these are the only terms on which a British foreign secretary could today justify such a visit to British public opinion. What is more, Mr Stefan Olszowski, the foreign minister, suggested to Sir Geoffrey that Britain might now take a "leading position" in Poland's relations with Western Europe. If the terms are understood, Polish public opinion might even agree with Mr Olszowski.

Timothy Garton Ash

Anne Sofer

Prune away the backwoods

Sir Douglas Wass, writing on this page recently, suggested the establishment of a standing royal commission, with its own staff, to investigate matters of public concern, either at the request of the government or on its own initiative. This last provision was particularly important, he said, because there were many matters of public concern which it was not in the government's interest to have investigated. The two examples he gave were electoral reform and reform of the House of Lords.

I agree that both are important; yet it is interesting that the arguments for the former become stronger and more widely accepted as those for the latter recede. Is reform of the House of Lords a popular rallying cry? Decidedly not; yet this is most peculiar since the institution is assuredly the most bizarrely anachronistic surviving in any democratic country. One even has the impression that its standing is higher now than it has been at any time since the war - if not earlier.

I can think of four possible reasons. First, illogical though it may seem, some of the current popularity of the Royal Family seems to rub off on the aristocracy. "Abolition of the House of Lords" sounds like a perilously slippery slope leading to "Abolition of the Monarchy" and red revolution. A hands-off attitude develops, even towards any proposal for the reform of the second chamber (which might in fact strengthen it) rather than its abolition.

Second, with the growth of the number of life peers, House of Lords activists are, increasingly, distinguished figures in their own right, frequently well-known politicians from the recent past. Seeing them on television, being so charming and mazy together, appeals to the British sense of history and continuity - almost like watching a BBC drama documentary series on "Great British Prime Ministers".

Third, the House of Lords is the only significant British institution to have got the better of the present prime minister, or at least to have done so publicly. Opinion polls demonstrate that people are worried by her autocratic ways, and so a source of resistance, even one with such precarious democratic credentials, is seen as a good thing.

And fourth, there is the odd fact that, by coincidence, the current active membership of the House of Lords reflects the political views of the voters far more closely than does the current membership of the House of Commons. The Tories in the House of Lords cannot be sure of a majority since they command less than 50 per cent of the active membership. Similarly, the Opposition is not dominated by the Labour Party, since the Alliance has more than 50 peers.

But, it is worth repeating, these figures represent only active membership, the 480 or so peers who attend debates regularly. More than 300 others, mostly hereditary, have taken their seats but hardly ever turn

up. And why should they? The accident of birth is no guarantee of a taste for politics, and no doubt they have better things to do when they are in London.

The whole picture changes when efforts are made to pull in this inactive membership to vote, as happened last June when the Lords debated the Paving Bill on GLC abolition. The balance between Conservatives and Opposition, between hereditary and life peers, shifts sharply in favour of the former. But it is a delicate and even somewhat ludicrous exercise for the Government to engage in. Their Lordships have to be cajoled rather than whipped, and when they have voted once they are likely to want to go straight home. (This was how the Government came unstuck last summer. The "backwoods vote", having done its duty, was not prepared to hang around while the Paving Bill went through the committee stage as well.)

The figures for the vote on the main debate on that Bill are revealing. The Government won by 237 votes to 217: 207 Conservatives, 29 crossbenchers and one Liberal against 109 Labour, 30 Liberals, 29 Social Democrats, 34 crossbenchers, seven Conservatives, seven bishops and one communist. Lobbyists working for the GLC have analysed the vote in two further respects. If only regular attenders had voted, the Government would have lost by 162 to 181. And if only life peers had voted, the Government would have lost by 61 to 149.

It is this last set of figures that makes Sir Douglas Wass's recommendation compelling. The serious justification for a second chamber is that there should be a body of respected public figures to reconsider legislation and, if necessary, advise the Government to think again. An appointed body can just about perform this role credibly, particularly if it acts with the grain of public opinion, though a largely elected one would have more authority. An unelected, unappointed, uninterested and unperturbed one can command no respect.

Today the main bill to abolish the GLC and the metropolitan counties receives its second reading in the Lords. The temper of the majority of regularly attending peers is decidedly lukewarm about this precipitate and insufficiently deliberated measure; left to themselves, they would probably pass a reasoned opposition amendment. Yet it seems likely that the same thing will happen as happened last year. A few dozen noble lords, who have inherited the right to participate in the legislative process but have so little interest that they rarely turn up to exercise it, will again be dragged to Westminster and stroll convulsively through the Government lobby for no other purpose than to make sure that fourteen million of their fellow citizens will no longer have a metropolitan council to vote for.

Say it again, Sir Douglas. The author is SDP member of the GLC (JLE) for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

Behind the great Hoxha hoax

For forty years Albanian specialist Adrian Tzadili has been waiting to be asked to write a tribute to the late Enver Hoxha. This is his big moment.

Thank you. Actually, I don't want to write about the late Enver Hoxha at all, as I now believe that he never existed, but about Albania itself. Forty years of constant study, and smoking rough Albanian cigarettes, have convinced me that the country of Albania holds the secret to future world peace. This is a bold claim, but let me spell out my reasons.

First of all, it must be made clear that Albania is not a country like other countries. It does not welcome tourists. It has little outside trade. It is not famous for anything, except perhaps for not being friends with anybody. Albania has no friends, and when it did have friends it took steps to get rid of them. It has dismissed the Chinese as allies and has rejected Soviet Russia as being an imperialist power. America, of course, it has never come close to and with Britain it does not even have diplomatic relations. It is almost as if Albania wished to put everyone's back up.

Now, why should a country want to do this? For twenty years, I must confess, I was totally baffled by Albanian attitudes. I wrote many letters to people in Albania, I arranged many visits to the country, and talked to many people who had been there. The significant thing was that not one of my letters was answered, none of my visits was permitted to take place and not one of the people who had been there could remember anything about the country. I couldn't help feeling that Albania didn't want to know.

The only sure thing known about the country was that the people there had impossible names. Enver Hoxha? Who could really have a name like that? The new man in charge is reputed to be called Ramiz Alia. Where did they get names like that from? It was almost as if names in Albania were created from letters left over in some awful game of Scrabble, that Albania was some kind of joke.

Twenty years ago I came to the conclusion that Albania was some kind of joke, probably invented by a writer with a quirky sense of humour like Kurt Vonnegut Jr. I immediately wrote to Mr Vonnegut asking him if he had invented Albania. He wrote back to say, Yes, but would I please not tell anyone else because he wanted to see how long the joke would run for.

I now realize that I was hoodwinked by Mr Vonnegut's quirky sense of humour. For twenty long years I have given lectures, written articles and gone on television to tell people that Albania was a joke creation. They have been twenty wasted years. But at last I have seen the blinding truth about Albania, thanks to, of all writers, Saki.

I don't know if you have ever read his story about a group of people who go on an ocean cruise. They are all married couples with middle-aged lady who is by herself. Nobody seems to know who invited her, but there she is, a single person to whom all the men are very attentive. The wives, of course, see her as a terrible threat and band together to make sure that she causes no damage to the yacht-borne community. It only transpires afterwards that the men had deliberately invited her on board in order to unite all the wives against her; that she was the cause of their peaceful coexistence.

As soon as I read this story, I saw the truth about Albania. It has often been said, has it not, that the tens of the world will only unite in one cause: against an extra-terrestrial threat. I now believe that Albania is a country created by and inhabited by extra-terrestrial beings, who have come to unite the rest of us against them. Only this explains why they reject us all. Only this explains why we all feel the same way about Albania, if about nothing else. And only this explains their stupid names. They are names from another solar system.

That is why I do not believe that Enver Hoxha exists - or at least, I believe he has been relieved of his tour of duty and gone back to the planet whence he came. But the important thing is that we must all unite against Albania, this monstrous Stalinist backwater, because it represents something that we can all - Russians, Chinese, Americans - get equally worked up about. Somebody from outer space has had the wit to give the world a unifying factor. Let us not waste it. Let us not talk about disarming - let us talk about training all our rockets on Albania! Only this way can the peace of the world...

(Mr Adrian Tzadili is now undergoing a rest cure somewhere in the country. He will be back again in the near future. He is on duty from office, or goes back to his own planet.)

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TRUMPET CALL

At the start of the Foreign Secretary's Eastern European tour he described the 1975 Helsinki agreement, and in particular its human rights provisions, as the "trumpet call" which could help to bring down the walls which divide Europe. His trip purported to cover the two other ingredients of east-west European relations - the need for progress on arms control measures and more trade. But its historical significance will lie entirely in the fact that, for the first time, a British Foreign Secretary - let alone a European Foreign Minister - has made it abundantly clear that any serious improvement in arms control and economic development with the Soviet bloc depends fundamentally on advances in human freedoms within that system.

Since the tenth anniversary of Helsinki falls this August, Sir Geoffrey's visit has a decisive role to play. It should make certain that the anniversary is not simply an occasion for mutual east-west congratulations. It most certainly does not deserve to be so. There needs to be a concerted allied campaign to restore some dignity to that much abused agreement, whose abuses were not properly put right at the previous review conferences in Belgrade and Madrid. In the process we must re-establish the correct and only basis on which an east-west dialogue can be conducted.

That basis has been eroded ever since the Soviet leadership propounded its theory of "peaceful co-existence". The West fell into the trap then of thinking that, provided we could mount a token military defence against Soviet armed threats, we did not have to worry about the Soviet intention - never disguised - to continue to wage an ideological war against us. The weakness of the West throughout this period, whose high point was the so-called "detente" of the 1970s, was that we entirely forfeited the initiative in this battle for ideas and freedom to the other side's relentless use of non-military techniques of subversion, intimidation and disinformation abroad, coupled with all the fulfilling and unchanging institutions of tyranny at home.

So, though the Soviet system is obviously not faultless, its weaknesses were never actively exploited by the West. The attitude of the liberal democracies has been entirely passive. It has been to hope that the manifest advantages of democracy, freedom under the law, and the natural human rights, would somehow survive even in the Soviet Union and even in the face of active Soviet measures to deny their subjects access to such privileges.

The high point of this idealism was at Helsinki in 1975. There the Soviet Union hoped to achieve an endorsement for its legitimacy in the postwar structure of Europe, conferring some kind of international acceptance of its pre-war and post-war seizure of territory in the Baltic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Finland. Theoretically the trade off for the West was to be through the basket of human rights provisions leading to a greater flow of people and ideas across the continent and thus breaking down the barriers erected by Soviet tyranny.

The nature of this exchange was that the West would thereafter possess a theoretical lever which could enable it to monitor progress on human rights issues and thus mark any shortcoming in those fields by invoking the threat to European security involved in such a shortcoming. Naturally any revision of European security would have had to include a revision of those articles at Helsinki which the Soviet leaders had already presented to their people as full and final legitimization of their hegemony over east Europe. If that was the theory, the West has never possessed sufficient determination to use it by, for instance, suggesting that violation of human rights should have automatically entailed some counter-play within Europe.

In his BBC interview yesterday Sir Geoffrey referred to the serious shortcomings in the human rights performance of the Eastern bloc, of which the Berlin Wall and religious persecution were two of the most conspicuous. Yet at Madrid, west European delegations seemed most reluctant to press these criticisms home, in case they should be demanding "too much of the Soviets".

Such an attitude is carried to excess in West Germany, whose leaders, not least Herr Genscher the Foreign Minister, might learn from Sir Geoffrey's most recent example, though Herr Genscher has a far more formidable counter-pull to overcome in the personality of his President,

Herr Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker.

When the president of West Germany can say that a policy which points out that the greatest power system next door is evil is not "a policy of peace even if its moral judgments are correct" he is arguing for the suspension of moral judgment in the face of military power. He is thus subordinating morality to fashionable abstraction, the contemporary notion of peace.

Perhaps that is why Herr Genscher has not hitherto been able to behave like Sir Geoffrey in his dealings with the Poles. Perhaps it is why West German attitudes to their East German fellow countrymen are based on a tacit acceptance of the Easterners' lot - an acceptance of the need to mitigate and where possible tolerate the circumstances of their lives under the Eastern tyranny, but not officially to strive to point out that it is life under a tyranny and as with all imprisonments, intolerable and these tensions are not confined to East Germany or Poland. The Soviet Union is the world's largest colonial empire, containing one hundred and thirty nationalities, many of whom resist the idea of Russian tyranny and particularly in the Baltic states and the Western Ukraine.

Of course the Soviet Union also has its levers to distract the West from human rights preoccupation. There are said to be three hundred thousand West German jobs linked to Eastern bloc business. American entrepreneurs looking for contracts in the East are only too easily turned into lobby fodder on Capitol Hill. Lawyers, journalists, diplomats, trade unionists and European businessmen whose natural interests lie in "mutual exchanges" are not the kind of people to regard human rights deprivation as important enough grounds for prejudicing the artificial rituals of "good relations". It was pointed out last week at the Sakharov hearings in London that there appears to be a deliberate refusal in the West to recognise that the only contact possible with Soviet citizens is with those who have been carefully screened beforehand for their known reliability and subservience to the regime.

So "good relations" are seen to be of paramount diplomatic importance, higher than the preservation of our own values, higher apparently than the deprivation of freedom under the law for those citizens who are denied it in contravention of explicit international agreements which we have concluded with their governments.

The Soviet system continues to jam our broadcasts, often up to a peak of eighty per cent. It imprisons the Helsinki monitoring groups. It denies freedom of travel. It inhibits the communication of ideas and the publication of books. It interferes with post and telecommunications. It does not comply even with the rules of its own domestic law, let alone those articles internationally concluded at Helsinki. Before the tenth anniversary, and in full preparation for the next review conference at Ottawa, the West should present the Soviet bloc with an ultimatum demanding immediate compliance with these human rights provisions. The threat behind this ultimatum should be a suggestion that the human rights shortcomings, if not remedied, would lead to a revision of all those provisions dealing with Europe's post war borders. Of course this would induce a bad atmosphere and the threat of it might indeed sour relations even at Geneva. But, as we have seen, an obsession with "good relations" is not a sound basis on which to pursue a viable system of mutual security since it is not weapons which create threats but the minds behind the weapons.

Perhaps the last word on this subject is most appropriately to be found with Dr Sakharov, still in exile at Gorky, who many years ago warned of the threat that would result from the Western world unilaterally disarming and helplessly facing "our uncontrollable bureaucratic apparatus". He thought that such a threat would "mean cultivation and encouragement of a closed country, where everything that happens may be shielded from outside eyes, a country wearing a mask that hides its true face. I would not wish it on anyone to live next to such a neighbour, especially if he is at the same time armed to the teeth. I think most of the political leaders in the West understand the situation, at least the Helsinki conference seemed to suggest an awareness that rapprochement must be associated with simultaneous liquidation of Soviet isolation".

Sir Geoffrey has sounded the first note on the trumpet. Will the others follow?

Painful flaw in a poll tax scheme

From Mr A. R. Isserlis

Sir, Your April 10, leading article's justified scepticism about a poll tax did not, I suggest, sufficiently underline one important psychological imperfection which that tax shares with the domestic rate (as also with the vehicle excise duty and with the happily now defunct tax on owner-occupiers). The ability to pay such levies is only putative, rather than evident; liability is based on notional rather than actual resources; and this must add sharp resentment to the dull pain which all taxation necessarily and desirably inflicts.

By contrast, other kinds of taxation - for example, on incomes or on purchases - are accepted, however grudgingly, because they tap demonstrably available funds to tax.

You are therefore right in implying that if rates are to be replaced, it is to a tax based on cash flow, rather than on not-necessarily-realizable value, that the Government should be looking. But not a local duplication of PAYE or VAT. That would merely confuse business and hamper national economic management. Better, instead, perhaps, scrap the new largely phoney insurance element in our welfare funding, and use the opportunity thus created to introduce a local payroll tax borne equally by employers and workers - thereby also providing a much better measure of their rates afford of localities' differing needs for national subvention.

The unwaged poor would then, rightly, be free of local taxation - as indeed many of them already are. Better-off pensioners and the idle rich could make their contribution through appropriately enhanced national income tax, which under any system would still have to fund the smoothing-out of local resource differentials - but a local payroll tax in operation would not have to do so to anything like the present extent.

The DOE must have some such scheme in their archives. I hope they will bring it out and dust it off. Yours faithfully, A. R. ISSERLIS, Rose and Crown Cottage, Upton, Burford, Oxfordshire.

Technology and jobs

From Dr C. J. Humphreys

Sir, The Professor of Greek at the University of Glasgow argues (April 2) against increased training in technology subjects because "As work diminishes and leisure increases, general education should take priority over vocational training, and intellectual subjects over mechanical ones". This view is widespread in Britain, but not amongst our international competitors.

One of the most important reasons for increased training in technology is to increase work and reduce unemployment. Although it is true that some high-technology industries employ few people, Mr Bruce Merrifield, an assistant secretary in the US Commerce Department, has estimated that every new high-technology job in the USA has created between six and eight low-technology ones (*Economist*, November 24, 1984). In addition, the wealth generated by high technology enables people to be employed in service industries. The growth of high technology in the USA is undoubtedly responsible for the substantially reduced unemployment in that country in the last few years. Conversely the lack of support of science and technology by successive British governments is largely responsible for our massive unemployment today.

In 1948 the first digital computers ran the first stored programs in the world at the University of Manchester. Because of lack of long-term technological planning in Britain our lead was squandered and in 1983 we had a trade deficit of £800 million in information technology products.

On the other hand, in 1972 the Japanese Government's Science and Technology Agency produced a detailed 30 year plan for IT research development, as a result of which Japan now leads the world in this key area and unemployment in Japan is extremely low.

If our country is to survive economically and reduce unemployment it must have long-term plans and investment in science and engineering, the study of which is at least as demanding intellectually as the study of Greek.

Yours faithfully, J. HUMPHREYS, University of Oxford, Department of Metallurgy and Materials, Parks Road, Oxford.

Bioscience for mankind

From Professor R. D. Keynes, FRS

Sir, Your editorial, "Small is beautiful" (March 25) goes very much to the point in arguing for the urgent necessity of breaking away from the structure of past development finance in order to enable non-governmental organizations to make a more effective contribution towards the long-term aim of helping the countries of Africa and elsewhere to build up their scientific and technical infrastructure so that they are better able to undertake their own research on the pressing problems in agriculture, food production, medicine and biotechnology that confront them.

The International Biosciences Networks (IBN) have been set up jointly by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and Unesco, and during the past few years regional networks have come into being in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Arab states. They function autonomously through the institution of networks of existing centres which can arrange co-oper-

Uncertainty and the grounds of faith

From the Reverend G. W. F. Lang

Sir, Without aligning myself with any party to the present dispute about the meaning of Resurrection, sparked off by the Bishop of Durham, I wonder if as a parish priest of some 27 years experience, I may offer the following observations on the topic?

Christians may need to be reminded that there can be no such thing as a "literal" interpretation of a unique event. The conservative-minded cannot be allowed to suppose that their views themselves are not interpretative, because they quite simply are.

Interpretations had better be argued on their merits, rather than by denouncing fellow-Christians who arrive at different ones. So far, the silence in this regard (as opposed to the volume of assertion) is striking from Dr Jenkins's lips.

My own bishop has publicly aired the view that Dr Jenkins should resign, adding the curiously revealing rider that he should return to academic life. By implication, therefore, academic enquiry is not a fit task for a bishop. This is very quaint, when we look at the history of the development of Christian doctrine, and the bishops (do we allow St Paul to have been one?) who furthered it and it is very alarming, as a prescription for modern bishops. All the best teachers - like Jesus and Socrates - proceeded by questioning: bishops, evidently, may not.

To those who assert that that elusive commodity, "simple faith", is disturbed by questions would have found themselves the unexpected bedfellows of the Pharisees in Gospel days: it was their view exactly. I must say, in all my ministry I've met very few of these, as opposed to a number whose deep-seated prejudices are disturbed; but I have met an infinite number of those whose faith was offended by a crude conservatism.

Anyhow, it's all good clean fun, and we must get on with it, getting back to the days of the Arian controversy, when theology was the staple talk of the barbers' shops. This is a turn-up for the nineteen eighties - well done, Dr Jenkins!

Yours faithfully, G. W. F. LANG, St Margaret's Vicarage, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

April 6.

From the Reverend Canon George Justin

Sir, The Archbishop of York may be correct to point out that in some cases "the dividing line between revelatory stories and revelatory events" is unclear, but that remains a particular rather than a general statement, so it is logically fallacious to imply any generality to its truth. That it is valid in the case of the story of the fig-tree has no relevance to the historical accuracy of the resurrection stories.

Quality in education

From the General Secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education

Sir, On Tuesday last week the Secretary of State for Education and Science published a White Paper, *Better Schools*, which once again emphasised his concern for quality in education.

On the same day, but almost unnoticed by the national Press, he sent to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers (Acset) his decision on teacher supply and the number of teacher-training places to be provided.

In order to accommodate both the rising number of primary pupils and the Secretary of State's policies on "improving teaching quality", Acset had recommended a 49 per cent increase in primary training places and had indicated that, in the view of the committee, even an increase of that magnitude would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the schools.

In his response the Secretary of State indicates he will provide only a 27 per cent increase, and gives no indication as to how the additional teachers are to be found. As with so

Tear and wear

From Mr Henry G. Button

Sir, The wartime ration book (Sir Martin Roscoe's obituary, April 2) was originally intended to cover clothes as well as food. While the need to ration food in time of war had been foreseen before 1939, nobody at that stage had envisaged clothes rationing (*quorum pars parva fuit*, one might add).

It was because of the happy accident that there were some spare coupons in the food ration book that the Board of Trade was able to

introduce clothes rationing in 1941 without waiting for special documents to be printed. When the President of the Board of Trade informed the nation on June 1, 1941, that clothes were now rationed, he went on to say that the first 26 coupons in the annual allowance of 66 coupons would consist of the coupons in the food book marked margarine.

Yours faithfully, HENRY G. BUTTON, 7 Amhurst Court, Grange Road, Cambridge.

Commission of the European Communities would entirely transform the situation. Yet despite the fact that the objectives and mode of operation of the IBN are precisely in line with the principles on which there is universal agreement, there appears to be no machinery by which financial assistance can be given to a non-governmental organization like the IBN.

Biologists throughout the world are anxious that recent advances in biological knowledge should be applied with the utmost rapidity for the benefit of all mankind, and there is no shortage of goodwill among the international scientific community. But this goodwill cannot be brought to bear nearly as effectively as it might be without new ways of providing the necessary funds.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD KEYNES, Chairman, IBN Steering Committee, International Council of Scientific Unions, 51 Boulevard de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France. March 26.

Doubts on status of green belt

From the Chairman of the London Green Belt Council

Sir, In reply to a recent radio question about the future protection of the 88,000 acres of green belt land owned by the GLC, Mr Kenneth Baker repeated ministerial statements that the land would be regarded as inalienable, and said that he could "give an absolute guarantee and assurance" that it would not be developed.

That is not, however, what the formal statement of the Secretary of State's decisions about the future of this land says. The statement issued by the DOE on November 7, 1984, reads:

The Secretary of State also wishes to take this opportunity to remind authorities that he regards this land as inalienable. Agreements were acquired giving a public authority interest in each holding. The intention was that this should be in perpetuity and, while the Secretary of State must continue to consider any proposals on their merits, he would only agree to changes in the most exceptional circumstances.

Whom is one to believe? What the Secretary of State has said, in effect, is that the land is inalienable unless he says that it isn't. This is no sort of "absolute guarantee". What is surely needed, if there is any proposal to change the status of any of this land, is to take the decision away from the Secretary of State and invoke the special parliamentary procedure that applies to changing the status of certain other kinds of land.

The London Green Belt Council is also concerned at the ludicrous proposals relating to the unitary plans which each borough will prepare. Unitary in that they combine both structure and local plan elements. The Secretary of State justified the scheme (second reading on December last) partly on the basis that the plans would devolve more to the local level. He said:

The authorities will not be required to submit those plans to the Secretary of State for approval, as happens at present with structure plans.

Schedule 1 to the Bill says, however, that they shall send a copy to the Secretary of State before adopting it and provides for directions which the Secretary of State may give if he is not satisfied with what a borough has done.

Is it any wonder that we are concerned that such legislation will lead to confusion and damage?

Yours faithfully, R. W. G. SMITH, Chairman, The London Green Belt Council, 111 Billy Low Lane, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire. April 10.

Threat to ecology

From the President of the British Ecological Society and others

Sir, The science of ecology has become vital to reversing the environmental degradation characteristic of so many parts of our large conurbations. Teams of ecologists expert in the rehabilitation of derelict land (and the associated problems of soil toxicity), the environmental consequences of new developments and long-term nature conservation work alongside planners and landscape architects in the metropolitan counties of Merseyside, Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire and Greater London.

As it stands at the moment, the Bill to abolish the metropolitan councils will lead to the dismantling of these valuable and cost-effective ecological units. Whatever is the final fate of the metropolitan authorities themselves, we urge the Government to provide for the continuance and development of this ecological expertise in our cities, and record our conviction that it is unrealistic and uneconomic to expect district authorities to establish their own multi-disciplinary ecological teams.

Yours faithfully, L. R. TAYLOR, President, A. D. BRADSHAW, R. J. BERRY (President, Linnean Society), ASHBV, The British Ecological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1.

Twice the value

From Mrs Andrew Wilson

Sir, Mr Crawford Clarke's eggspiration (April 8) is not a first, and nor is his letter relating it. I wrote a near-identical letter to *The Times* in 1971, but I had found 12 out of a dozen eggs to be double-yolked.

I can only presume that I was considered an unsuitable correspondent for publication on the grounds of age and sex.

Yours faithfully, SALLY WILSON, Woodcote, Windsor Road, Ascot, Berkshire.

Reform of the Lords

From Lord Cranborne, MP for Dorset South (Conservative)

Sir, Sir Douglas Wass's proposal (feature, April 4) for a standing royal commission was extremely interesting. Do we, however, need another constitutional body independent of Parliament with all the attendant new practice and perhaps even legislation such an invention would bring in its train?

There might be another way, neater and less cumbersome to operate, of achieving Sir Douglas's objective: reform of the existing House of Lords.

He himself says that the future of the House of Lords has "been quietly taken off the official agenda." This is as regrettable as the recent revival in new hereditary creations. It is all the more regrettable when one considers that the House of Lords originally came into existence at least partly in order to perform the very function Sir Douglas envisages for his SRC.

If a reformed House of Lords were, like its medieval forerunner, to

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 15 1887

The second half of the 19th century found Britain involved in a series of wars, some blatantly of a colonizing nature, others formed part of the pattern of British foreign policy. Its intervention in Persia was of the latter kind. In 1886 Persia occupied Herat in Afghanistan, a move which threatened British interests in India. The subsequent Perso-British war was short-lived and in 1887 the Shah evacuated Herat and recognised Afghan independence.

THE PERSIAN WAR

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT)

CAMP BEFORE BUSHIRE, PERSIA. Owing to the non-arrival of the remaining portion of the Second Division, which was confidently expected here ten days ago, as well as in consequence of the strong north-westerly gales which have prevailed and which have prevented all intercourse with the shipping in the harbour, the Mohammerah expedition has been delayed for some days.

Yesterday, however, it was found practicable to get the Semiramis and Berenice steamers under way. They took in tow the Ocean Monarch and the Purley Mohawk with one battery of artillery, a corps of coolie-bearers, stores &c., and also three gunboats. These will be dropped near the estuary of the Shatt-el-Arab, there to await the main body of the force destined to capture and garrison Mohammerah.

Captain Kennell, Resident at Bagdad, arrived here a few days ago, reporting that the garrison of Mohammerah has been increased, and that 15 guns have been mounted in the embrasures of the forts. The Arabs in that quarter appear to be in anxious expectation of our approach, which, it is to be feared, will be the signal of a general rising of the tribes against their Persian master. It will require a little diplomacy to prevent these wild clans from committing every kind of excess, and at the same time, to keep on good terms with the tribesmen. The latter is absolutely necessary to the success of our operations generally, for one great object in seizing Mohammerah is to open out the resources of that district to the wants of our army.

The entire army, when the whole of the Second Division arrives, will not amount to more than 10,000 men of arms. From 3,000 to 4,000 of these will advance to Mohammerah and a good moiety of that number must remain to garrison it. I believe that an advance thence to Shuster and Disful might easily be made with the co-operation of the tribes, but such a course would be worse than useless, unless Sir James could leave adequate garrisons in those places. He cannot detach more men from before Bushire while the enemy maintain their position below the river. Russian troops are now there, there from 5,000 to 25,000 men, with 6 or 30 guns and reports still prevail of many regiments being on their way from Isfahan and Teheran. Again the Basar report is that the Serkesheh, Bahai, or Commandant of the Kings' body-guard, in company with Hamza Mirza, the Shah's uncle, is on his way from Teheran, empowered to conclude a treaty of peace. If this is really the case, and we are able to secure even our principal objects, I trust that no sense of contamination will be raised on our side, and that an end may be made of this war. On the other hand, however, should no such overture be made by Persia, we must, as far as I can see, be prepared for a serious struggle. The Shah is the stumbling-block, that must be removed out of the way by our taking possession of it. Averse as England and India may be to undertake military operations in that quarter, she will ultimately be driven to it, since it is not difficult to foresee that the establishment of the war in this direction may lead to the occupation of Herat by Russian troops.

After reports from the adjoining neighbourhood lead us to believe that many more of the Persians were killed at the battle of Kooabash than we ourselves believed. Hundreds of the wounded were said to be strewn near the river Dalaki, and from all accounts the British then struck a quite disastrous blow. The army under Serkesheh, who, if rumour speaks truly, has been displaced from his command. It is now becoming the prevailing opinion that the Persians will not again meet us on the plain, but in case of our approach will retire into the passes, and there dispute our onward progress. The camp at Bushire is being fortified with strong redoubts; the force is remarkably healthy, and a general good approach may be expected from officers and men.

No great shakes?

From Sir Anthony Alment

Sir, For travellers whose tiple was claret rather than whisky (David St John, Special Report, April 3), the GWR in its heyday discovered and served in its jolting interior cars the suitably named *crû bourgeois* *express*. Chateau Mille-Seccours, whose companion chateau was Chateau Riden and the late Maurice Healy wrote a song about it.

Imagine British Rail doing a thing like that!

Yours faithfully, ANTHONY ALMENT, Winston House, Boughton, Northampton.

Double barrelled

From Mr Michael Charlesworth

Sir, Today (April 6) Mr Few gives a good example of a pithy telegram. Of the same genre is the telegram sent by Lord Salisbury (the Prime Minister) to his heir in Dorset: Cranborne. Cranborne. Arriving 6.30 Salisbury. Salisbury.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL CHARLESWORTH, 2 Woodbank Drive, Port Hill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

SPECIAL REPORT

DISABLED AT WORK/1
By Anne Warden

The skills beyond a handicap

Politicians have shown remarkable skill in dealing with disabilities, particularly their own. Photographs of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin at the Yalta talks, for example, give no hint of who had the weakest legs of the Big Three.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt successfully diverted the attention of allies and enemies alike to other matters. Despite the millions of words written about the life of Roosevelt, there is little mention of how he contracted polio in his late thirties and how the affliction eventually won.

Instead, memoirs refer to his iron will, political strength, shrewdness, intuition and skill. They pause to recall not his impairment, but his fine head, strong frame and his engaging voice and smile.

As for his weaknesses, critics list not his difficulty in walking but what they regard as his political shortcomings. The reasons for statesmen's efforts to put disabilities aside is clear: they have understood how human nature tends to see any visible oddity as evidence of general incapacity, when, in most cases, that is not true.

Even so, few managed to hide their disability completely. Roosevelt, sure of his talents, still needed someone else to have faith in him before he could take up his career again. It took the encouragement of a friend, Al Smith, to make him run for the New York governorship.

For most people, the equivalent would be willingness on the part of an employer to take them on, or let them return to a job. In Britain, twice as many disabled people, proportionately, are unemployed compared with other workers - a cruel statistic for a group for whom having a job may be even more important than for most people. (See article on page 19).

Roosevelt, whose years of struggle to return to full

political life coincided with the coming of the Great Depression, would surely have agreed with the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation's (RADAR) campaign, launched this year, to win more jobs for disabled people, as another recession recedes.

His words were: "Every man has the right to live, and this means that he has the right to a comfortable living." They are as good as any to make the association's point. Perhaps the only special aspect of unemployment among disabled people, at a time when so many others are without jobs too, is that a very few more positive steps from employers could lower the rate dramatically.

George Wilson, the association's director, goes so far as to argue that people cannot be divided into "able" and "disabled". "It is ludicrous to talk about the employment of disabled people. Talking about disabled people as a category isn't relevant."

The association, formed seven years ago, is hoping to make employers look for abilities when hiring staff and not be distracted by handicaps which might not be relevant to the job.

The campaign, called "EmployAbility" and supported by the Prince of Wales, employers' organizations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and associations for handicapped people, includes conferences in London, Manchester, Wakefield, Birmingham and Newcastle.

Speakers are expected to include Antony Newton, Minister for Social Security and the Disabled, Alan Clark, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment and Clive Thornton, the former chief executive of Mirror Group Newspapers. The aim is to persuade employers to think about ways of taking on more



Fighting social attitudes to disability: Top, George Wilson and Bert Massie, Mr Wilson's executive assistant, foreground; and above, Franklin Roosevelt, the polio victim who became president, discussing the difficulties of wheelchair life.

disabled people, and shows them how problems can be overcome.

Mr Wilson believes that very few employers deliberately discriminate against people with a disability, but adds: "It's quite interesting to try to find employers who are willing to let themselves be used as an example. Most realize they have

How to turn disability into ability

By the Prince of Wales

Despite all that has been said about changing attitudes to employment and the need to accept that patterns of employment as we have known them in the past may have disappeared for ever, many still believe in the work ethic, and it is the wish of a majority of us to be industrious and occupy ourselves gainfully. Perhaps in the future employment opportunities will increase as we realize that modern technology and its application to commerce and industry have totally changed opportunities for employment.

One group has often been seen as slightly different. It has always been considered that disabled people are outside the normal parameters by which ability to work has been measured. An employee who becomes disabled has often been discarded with little effort being made to see if that disability has had any effect on the abilities which in the past had been so valuable.

We talk of the "employment of disabled people" and the stress is always on "disabled". But people are employed because of their abilities, not because of their disability. It would be a strange employer, and one doomed to certain failure, who employed people who lacked abilities for the task in hand.

No one who does not know that 100 pence make one pound would be offered a job as a supermarket cashier; that person would be considered innumerate and



unsuitable. An applicant in a wheelchair who is totally innumerate may well be turned down for such a post on the grounds that he is disabled, the disability masking the ability; in this case it is the able-bodied person who is 100 per cent disabled and the disabled person who is fully able.

It therefore seems appropriate to stop talking about "the employment of disabled people". We are really talking about "the use of the abilities of people who are called disabled because they are members of one of those groups which society labels as disabled". It does not trip off the tongue and is not likely to become the catchphrase of 1985.

I would prefer "EmployAbility". The disability is irrelevant if there is the ability to do the job. If the disability means that you cannot do the job, you are as

unsuitable as the innumerate would-be cashier.

In the months and years to come I can only hope that "EmployAbility" will catch the imagination and be the guiding principle when considering disabled people for employment - that the ability will be looked for and preconceived ideas will not be allowed to cloud the issue and produce unbalanced and biased decisions.

There may still be some problems surrounding the job. Parts of a building may not be accessible or some changes in equipment may be needed. Advice and financial help on those subjects is available from the Manpower Services Commission and many voluntary bodies, and a recently established computerized data-base on employment aids and adaptations for the work-place, set up by the Production Engineering Research Association and funded by the Manpower Services Commission, the Department of Trade and Industry and the EEC, can provide the information on what is already being done. The Code of Good Practice recently published by the MSC is also an invaluable guide.

Disabled people should have the same access to work as the rest of the community. I am sure that the concept of "EmployAbility" and the available help and assistance will ensure that they are given equal opportunity with the rest of society.

Happy results for firms that tried

Audrey Hoborough, of the Luncheon Vouchers company, radiates an air of being able to look after people. She has no doubts that it is worthwhile to take on disabled people.

The idea had not occurred to her, she says, until a careers officer asked the company in 1974 whether it would consider taking on a deaf person. "She settled in very well", Miss Hoborough said. "She's basically an accounts clerk. She fitted in with everybody else, and there was no problem communicating, so we took it from there."

Now she says, anyone who asks if there is a job opportunity for an employee with a handicap will be considered by the company. Of the 49 staff, seven are disabled - that is just 14 per cent. Luncheon Vouchers has twice been one of the 100 or so companies to gain the Manpower Services Commission's annual Fit for Work award, which was launched in 1979. But the company has had to

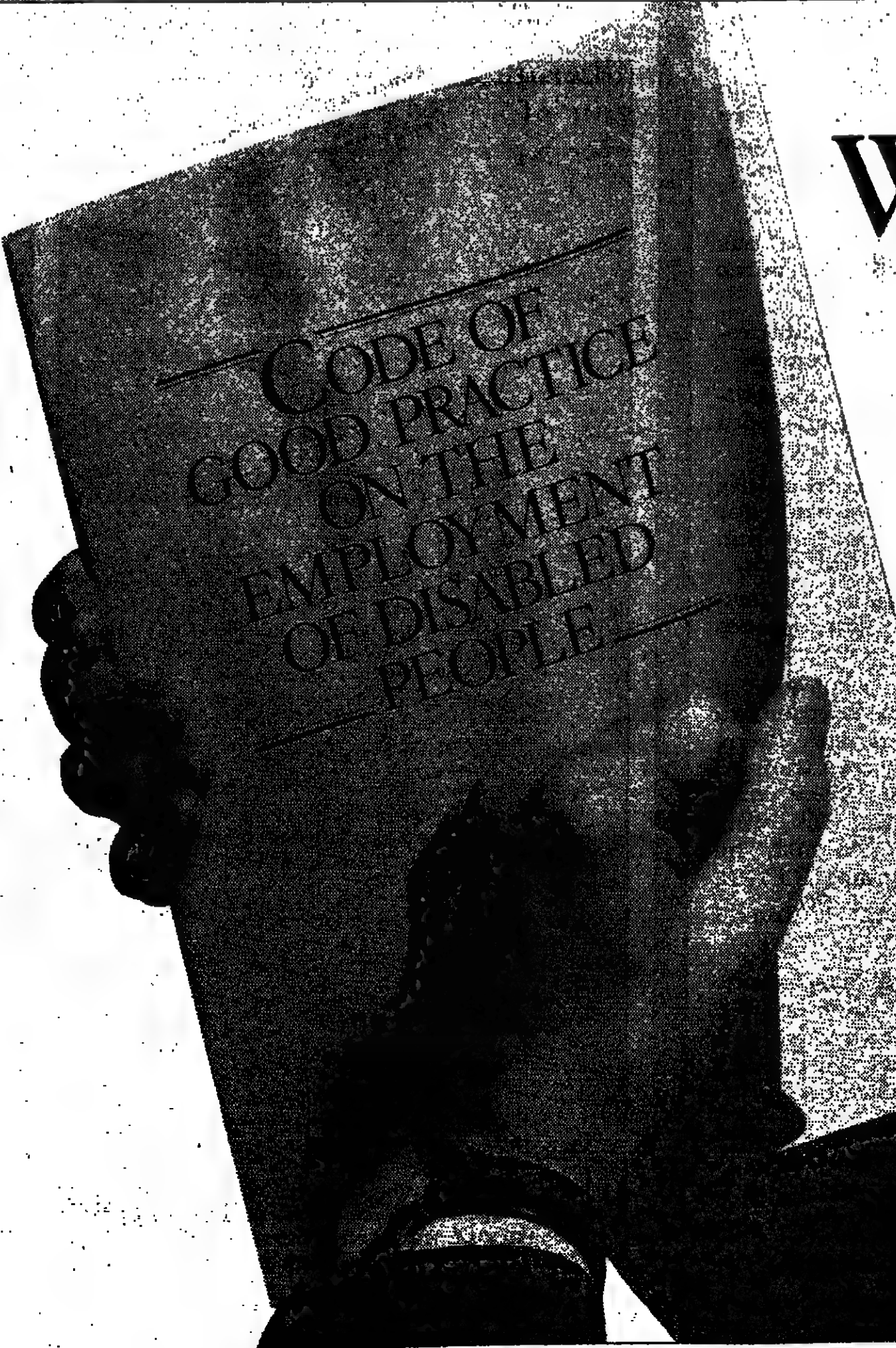
be flexible. That first deaf employee answered an advertisement for a typist but is doing a different job. Other disabled employees need time off for treatment such as hydrotherapy, around which work, though not hindered, has to be reorganized.

Some disabled employees have to use a minicab to get to and from work, for which there is help from the Manpower Services Commission.

Another company which has won the award is Brynwood Screen Printing of Kimmel Bay in Clwyd, North Wales, which has a policy of employing only disabled people.

Martin Hamilton, aged 26, who operates a camera and does art work for the company, has mixed views about how measures to help disabled people work in Britain. Mr Hamilton says his fellow employee at the time of the award, Paul Roberts, then aged 23, has left, because money to help

Continued on page 19, col 1



What's in it for you?

If you're responsible for employing people - you'll have a responsibility for employing disabled people too. Are you as professional as you would like to be? Everyone means well and wants to do their best. But it's not easy without expert practical advice and hard information.

That's why this Code is for you.

It's a new reference book that is different and comprehensive. It's supported by the Government, the CBI, the TUC and organisations representing disabled people.

In it you'll find sections covering financial help, company policy, legal responsibilities, recruitment and selection, integration, training and career development, sources of practical advice and a good deal more.

It's an invaluable guide to help you to help disabled people. And you might be surprised what a great help they can be to you.

For your free copy just post the coupon or phone 0742 704512.

Manpower Services Commission,
Disabled People's Services
Room W1030

Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ



Please send my free copy of the Code of Good Practice on the Employment of Disabled People.

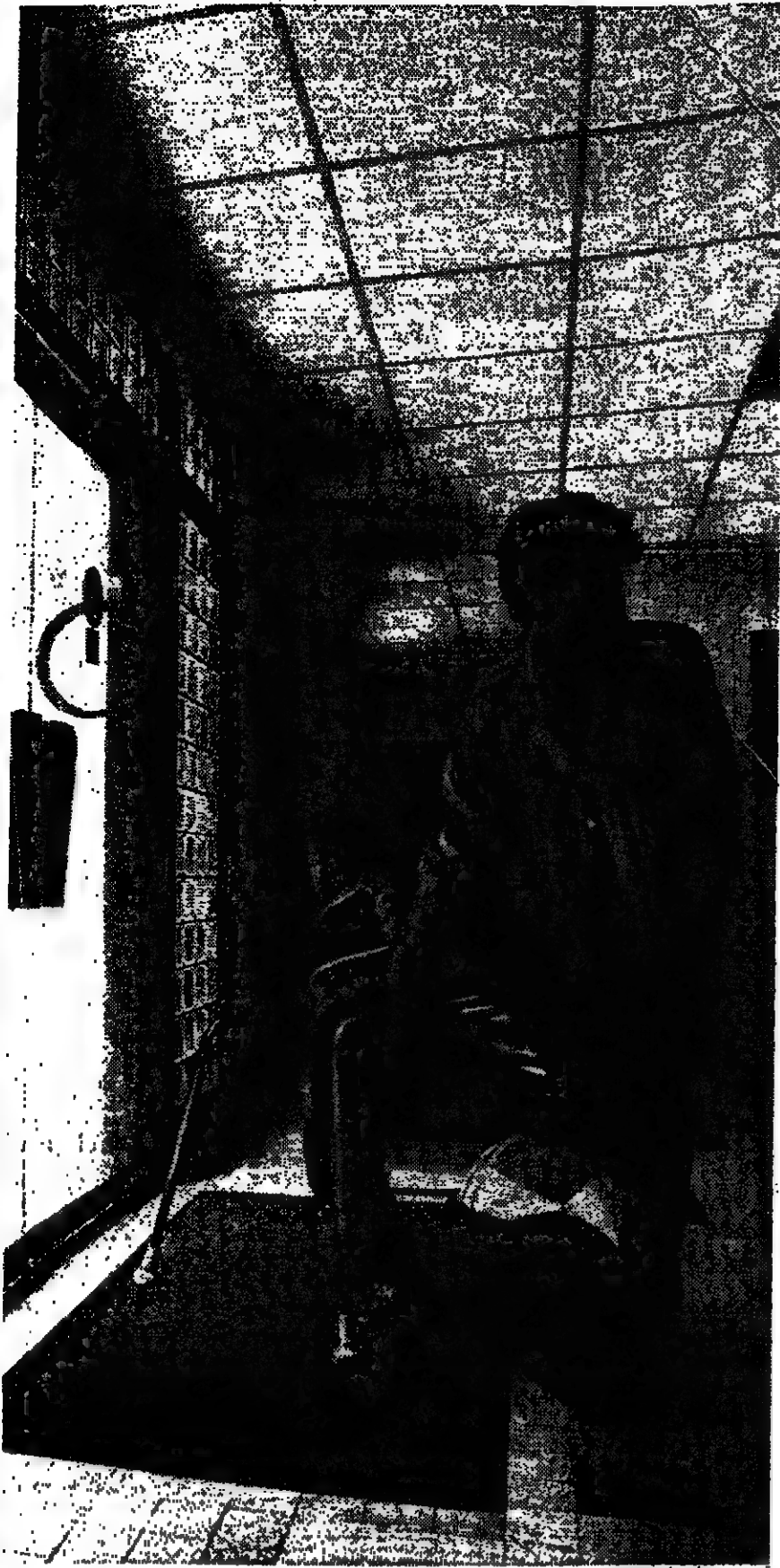
NAME

POSITION

COMPANY

ADDRESS

NO WONDER DISABLED PEOPLE END UP PRISONERS IN THEIR OWN HOMES.



THEY CAN ONLY GO TO THE SWIMMING POOL AT SEGREGATED TIMES.



THEY'LL BE ASKED TO LEAVE PUBS TO AVOID UPSETTING THE REGULARS.

Would you like to go on holiday out of season because you might upset other people?

Or be turned away from the cinema because you're called a fire risk?

Or have to travel under the stairs of a bus? (Assuming a parcel hasn't beaten you to it.)

Or be thought to be daft when you're in fact deaf?

Or not be able to drink in your local, because the toilets are inaccessible?

You'd have to if you were disabled.

Always feeling a second-class citizen.

And often treated as if your intelligence is handicapped as well.

That's assuming you can actually get out and about.

On crutches, a trip to the corner shop is a major expedition.

In a wheelchair, life is one long Grand National.

With kerbs, steps, inclines and revolving doors to keep you living a social death.

Cut off from friends, amenities and the outside world.

Moreover, many people with disabilities can't afford to go out.

The number of disabled people who are unemployed in London is two to three times that of able-bodied people.

Not that disabled people are unemployable. They're just never given the chance to show what they can do.

(Only what they can't.)

Which is why the GLC has set up the Disability Resource Team.

To combat not just prejudice but thoughtlessness.

To let people with disabilities lead a fuller and more integrated life.

To help them gain access to all the facilities we take for granted. Education, housing, public amenities and work.

But, what's just as important, not in segregated places nor at segregated times.

Chances are you're in a position to help. Whether you design buildings, run them, work in them or own them. If you'd like more advice write for a leaflet to GLC Disability Resource Team, Room 92, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

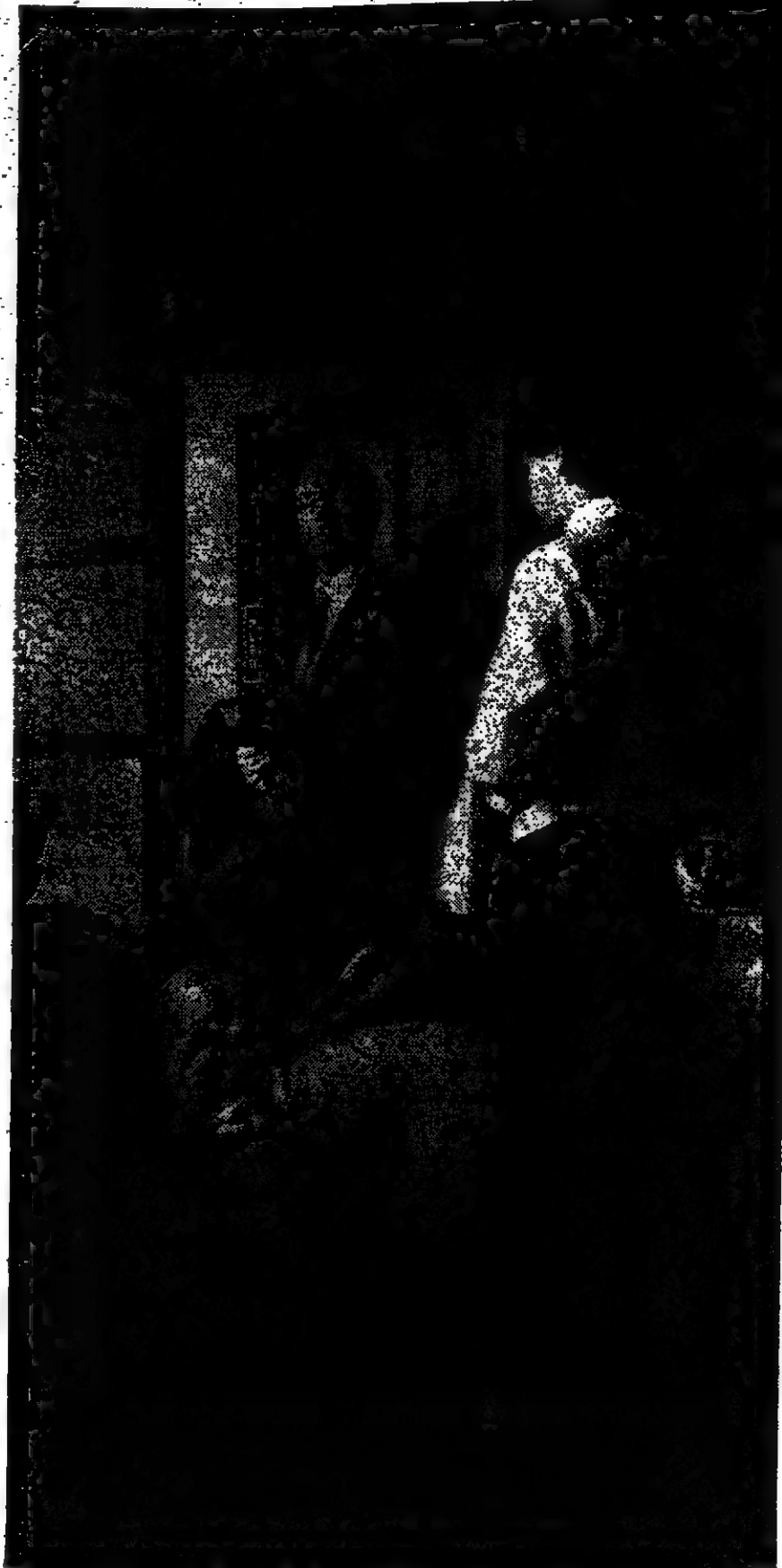
Or ring the GLC Hotline on 01-633 4400.

We would also welcome enquiries from people with disabilities. Not that we can solve individual cases, but we can give guidance.

Before you turn the page, reconsider your attitudes.

You'd naturally help a blind person across the road.

But is that as far as it goes?



THEIR GUIDE DOGS WILL BE LABELLED HEALTH RISKS IN RESTAURANTS.



THEY'LL BE BANNED FROM GOING ANYWHERE AT ALL BY A BROKEN LIFT.

GLC. A DISABILITY SHOULDN'T BE A HANDICAP.

سكرا من الامم

The ch
of an a
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Firms that

SPECIAL REPORT

DISABLED AT WORK/3

The challenge of an average working day

Disabled people's problems vary enormously, and a key factor is whether they have had their impairment all their lives, or whether it has happened once their careers are established.

Ray Algar, aged 52, a newspaper compositor, was paralysed three years ago when he fell from a tree. He was pruned in the garden of his home in Surrey and now has to use a wheelchair. He says his job as a compositor is a lifetime.

"I feel that being back at work is a must for me. It's more important than anything. To have a purpose, not just to get dressed, I now have to think again, because you don't want to get into a bad state of mind. Your mind and body become cut off from the normal working day."

After his accident Mr Algar spent more than a year at Stoke Mandeville hospital and then eight weeks at Hedley Court, Royal Air Force rehabilitation centre near Epsom. He has to take drugs every six hours to combat nerve pain.

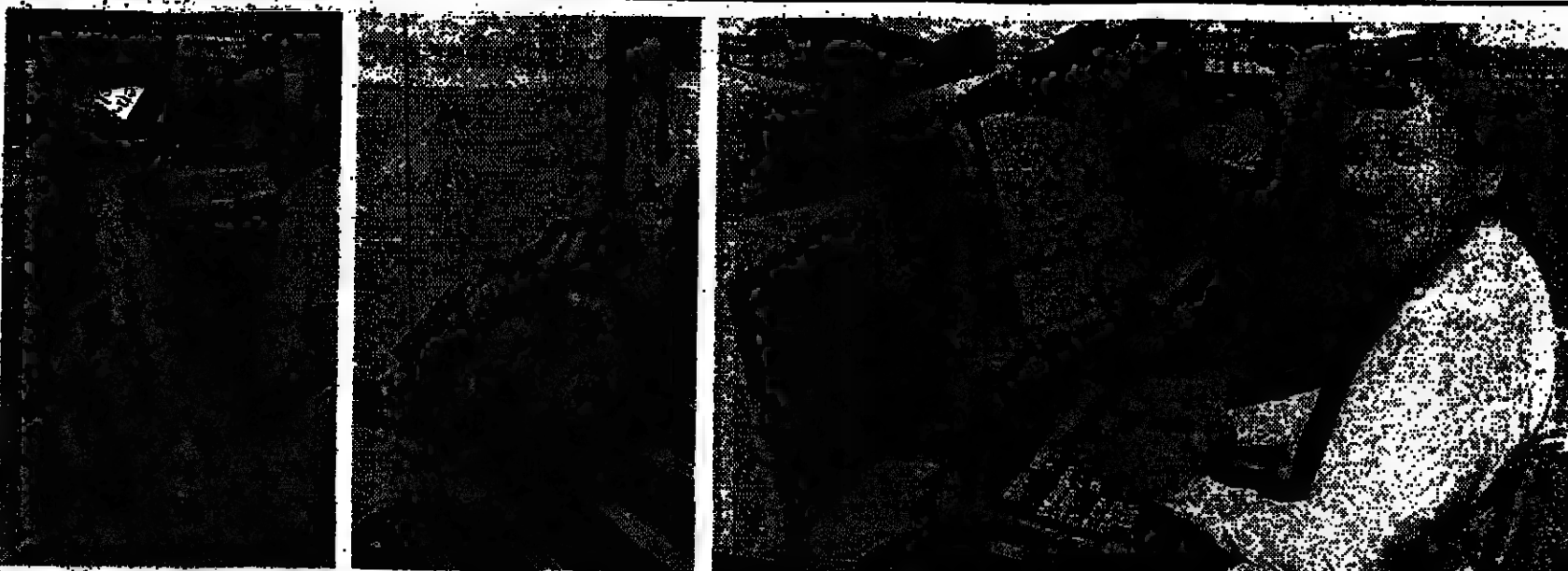
Even now, he is still finding his way. It was only a couple of

months ago, he says, that colleagues stopped noticing his disability and started treating him like anyone else. He still gets depressed at times but puts that down to "just frustration".

Computers, says Mr Algar, came just at the right time. He had been a linotype operator with The Times until the paper introduced computer setting a few months before his accident, by which time he had been retained for the new system.

Adapting an old machine for his use would have been impossible, he believes, and he would have had no chance of returning to his job. Computer terminals are much more easily adjusted because they are small and light. His own is raised a few inches so he can work from his wheelchair.

At work he has a special lavatory allowing access for a wheelchair, and a mechanical crawler loaned to him by the Manpower Services Commission to carry the chair upstairs. The local authority and the police have co-operated to allow him to park the car he uses to get to and from work.



Helping hands: Ray Algar faces two flights of steps before he reaches his computer terminal each morning

At home he uses a ramp and stairlift. But far more than gadgets, it is clear, he values the help people have offered. He explains: "Initially, you need a lot of help, somebody that has got their feet on the ground. For him that person was his wife Rita."

Mr Algar does not dwell on his disability. Instead, he points out what he can do. He is reasonably strong, and has taught himself to cope with challenges such as getting in and out of the bath.

He can even do a certain amount of gardening. "Lots of

good things came out of this. Now I find that I see the better side of people. I see people in a different light."

By contrast, Mr Charles Pocock, public relations manager of Remploy, the disabled people's company, has had to cope with his disability all his life.

His condition, restricted growth, means not only he is small - his height is 4ft 1in - but it also affects his hands, feet and spine.

Mr Pocock, the holder of an honorary doctorate, says he has had to come to terms with the

attitude: "What circus does he come from?"

But after 60 years, one develops a philosophy, he adds. His wife is of normal height and they have two daughters and three grandsons. His lifestyle is like anyone else's.

But life was not always so congenial. Up to the age of 17, it meant a series of hospital visits and no formal schooling.

Mr Pocock's own determination has been an important factor in his progress. He used his spells out of hospital to take a commercial course and emerged with 120 wpm short-

hand, which allowed him to work for a while as a shorthand typist. Since his first job, sorting out ration books, he has never been unemployed.

He believes strongly that for disabled people, the first job is all important; thereafter most people will use determination and adaptability to build on opportunities.

His own career took him to an agricultural college, where he was on the administrative staff, and later to the Civil Service. He was general secretary of the Disabled Drivers' Association for 10 years, and joined

Remploy in 1973.

His experience has led him to see an adequate education as one of the most important means of helping disabled children overcome their disadvantage.

"There is plenty of evidence to demonstrate that if you give a disabled person work, that person will rise to their full potential."

In his own case, the difficulty he had to face in getting work was "subconscious and preconceived notions" about someone with his condition, and he says, "total disbelief that this guy

with his unusual shape was ever likely to make a meaningful contribution."

There has been, he believes, a great improvement in opportunities for disabled people over the past 40 years. Nowadays, there are more opportunities for training and work preparation, and people are likely not to be so handicapped by their condition.

Mr Pocock feels that an important factor is public attitude. The laws to help disabled people in this country are already adequate, and disabled people's lives would be changed radically if all the provisions were implemented.

On the Government's new code and the 1944 Act, he says: "I am a strong advocate for keeping the quota system, because no one has convinced me that there is a viable alternative."

The quota does not work as well as it ought to, he says, at least it has provided a platform which has tended almost imperceptibly to create a climate of awareness.

He admits to scepticism about many measures, and feels that there are too many reports and commissions and not enough action.

Yet in spite of the shortcomings, he insists: "I still say that if you are disabled, Britain is the only country to be in." Others that might be said to be doing well for disabled people, he feels, would be Sweden and The Netherlands.

A jungle of permits, rules and quotas

A problem for governments and authorities trying to draw up legislation is that most people do not want to label themselves "disabled". In Britain, for example, there were only 400,000 registered disabled people last year, a small proportion compared with the number thought to have some handicap.

The unemployment rate for the disabled is estimated at 85,000, more than 20 per cent, compared with 13.9 per cent of the general population. Disabled people are likely to be out of work for twice as long as most people.

However, the way in which government statistics are gathered does not allow for precise figures, and there are fears that the true picture may be much worse.

The Manpower Services Commission says that it spent £160 million last year on services for disabled people, and funded 15,000 sheltered jobs. In the previous year it placed nearly 70,000 disabled people in jobs and lent 1,268 special aids for disabled workers to use. A total of 180 employers used grants for adapting premises and equipment.

According to the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR) disabled employees have a lower accident rate than able-bodied people, their attendance record, punctuality, and productivity are comparable and they do not move jobs as frequently as able-bodied people.

No one argues that a disabled person is any better, relatively speaking, in the developed world than elsewhere. Their problem is one of having fewer opportunities than the rest of the population, and most groups, from the United Nations and the EEC down to local advisory committees, point to the importance of prodding the better elements in human nature to help rather than imposing any one system or supposing that compulsion will work.

There is wide support for Britain's quota system, introduced under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, under which most employers of 20 people or more have a duty to give at least three per cent of their jobs to disabled people.

The Government's code indicates that employing fewer than three per cent is not an offence, but an employer who is below the quota must get a permit from the local job centre if he wants to take on anyone other than a registered disabled person. Employers are also not allowed to discharge a registered disabled person without reasonable cause if they are below the quota or if the move would put them below quota.

But the system, originally intended to help injured

servicemen from the Second World War, has been under review for the last 2½ years, and a working party is due to report on its effectiveness in the next few weeks.

The MSC is not commenting on the outcome, but fears have been voiced that the quota system may be scrapped at a time when several assistance groups feel that the need for some statutory measure has grown.

One reason for concern in Britain is that nowadays the proportion of those with solely physical impairment has gone down, and a far higher proportion of those seeking work are people with mental illness, mental handicap, or nervous disorders.

A pamphlet published last year by the Low Pay Unit and the Disability Alliance said that the replacement of the quota system by a voluntary one would make worse the employment problems of disabled people.

In a right to work: Disability and Employment, the groups said that the official estimate of 85,000 disabled people unemployed "grossly understated" the number seeking work.

Companies have to state their policy

Several groups, including RADAR, are eager that the Government should extend the quota to include its own departments. At present they are excluded for what the Government describes as technical reasons, but it says, the obligation to observe the quota falls equally on them.

Fears about the Government's intentions on measures for disabled people's employment do not appear to have been allayed by the publication last November of a code of good practice aimed at employers. Some groups are worried that the emphasis on good practice, with relatively little space devoted to legal obligations, may presage the dropping of the quota.

As well as the quota, the 1944 Act provided for designated employments - for disabled people of which there are two, car-park attendant and electric lift attendant, jobs which many disabled people's groups feel are now far below the expectations many disabled people might hope to achieve. Companies with more than 250 people have to include a statement in their annual report on their policy for employing disabled people.

It has been suggested that Britain should try to follow the West German system, where the quota is 6 per cent, and employers face paying an automatic levy if they fall below it.

But the system, originally intended to help injured

In our business most people work from wheelchairs anyway.

Whether your chair happens to be on three inch castors or three-foot wheels makes very little difference when you're doing a sedentary job.

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"They only ever see the chair, not the person sitting in it"



Being disabled doesn't magically make you lose the desire, the ability, or indeed the right to work.

The Spastics Society provides education and job-training that helps many spastic people to become useful and fulfilled members of the community.

As well as sheltered employment for those more seriously handicapped.

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Name

Address

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY
It's not that people don't care, it's just that they don't think.

Who needs charity? Three companies show what disabled workers can offer everybody else

A major factor in combating disability is being able to feel useful, and for many severely disabled people, being able to play a part in the nation's economy contributes to self-respect.

Remploy, the country's biggest employer of disabled people, and other groups emphasize how much disabled people can contribute to industry and commerce.

The company, established under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 with one factory at Bridgend in South Wales, is proud of its role in achieving ends that other companies cannot reach, and taking on tasks that automated systems and bulk manufacture would find it too expensive or time-consuming to do.

Unilever, for example, has used the Remploy factory at St Helens on Merseyside to repackage goods left over, say, from a promotion, which have to be repackaged for sale so that they do not have to be dumped.

Remploy explains that it can tackle shorter runs more economically than the average company, and handle intricate tasks, such as building electrical assemblies, which would not be easily practicable for modern production methods.

It sells its goods at commercial rates, and calculates that although the Government pays a subvention and gives loans for capital expenditure, the net cost to the Exchequer last year was as low as £10 million, 3 per cent more than the year before, against a general price inflation rate of 5 per cent. The operating cost per disabled person rose by 4 per cent.

The saving on unemployment and social security benefits, and the return of money to the nation in taxes and national insurance contributions substantially lightens the burden, Remploy says.

The company's workforce is one of the few that the recession has failed to diminish. Remploy has increased the number of its employees from just over 8,000 four years ago, to 9,000 now.

Those jobs have been created, the company says, without any increase in real terms in government assistance.

The company's competitive attitude belies the flexibility it has to show. Workers' handicaps arise from anything from amputations to psychoneurosis and other mental illnesses. One of its objectives, it says, is to continue to develop flexibility of response to changing patterns of disability.

In general, the proportion of employees with non-physical disabilities is increasing: 42 per cent have some form of mental or nervous handicap.

The company is about to celebrate its 40th anniversary with a sports festival at Stoke Mandeville in which 28 of its 94 factories are expected to participate.

One area it is exploring is helping young severely disabled people to find a job: it is to introduce a special Youth Training Scheme in eight of its



Keys to success: Computers at Outset, south London, and (below right) on the Production line at Remploy, Britain's biggest employer of disabled people, with 9,000 the payroll in factories all over the country.



We're doing very nicely on our own, thanks very much

factories, including Belfast, Aberdeen, St Helens, and Acton in west London. The aim is to take on 200 young people, and keep on at least 40 per cent.

Remploy makes or processes more than 150 products, and leading customers include Marks & Spencer, Boots and GEC. About 42 per cent of its goods are for government and nationalized industries, and sales this year are expected to total £60 million.

Although most goods are for the home market, the company opened a factory four years ago making medical products for export.

But Remploy also has 14 sheltered industrial groups employing 40 disabled people in other companies' premises, and just as its traditional pattern of work and work practice is changing, so other measures for severely disabled people who cannot work in open employment are developing too.

The increasing emphasis on integration of disabled people with the rest of the nation's workforce has led to many more placements in sheltered jobs on ordinary companies' premises.

Remploy's hopes of expanding its sheltered groups programme in other

companies' workplaces coincide with the Government's renaming of its Sheltered Industrial Groups programme as the Sheltered Placements Scheme from the start of this month.

The name, says the Manpower Services Commission, is more accurate because many placements are in commerce as well as industry, and employers tend to take on individuals rather than groups for sheltered work.

The number of placements has risen from 632 individuals in 1983-84, to 1,100 in the financial year just ended. This year, a rise of at least 500 is expected.

Many disabled people, however, are finding that training has helped them to start work independently and set up their own, not particularly sheltered, businesses.

Ron Sutton and his colleagues at Pallion Business Services in Sunderland, for example, use one room in the Pallion Residents' Complex, a former tailoring factory. The company is half-way through its first year, and operates, like many other small new businesses run by able-bodied people, on the Government's £40-a-week Enterprise Allowance Scheme. It has also had some help to get started from local authorities and others.

The company is a co-operative, and has nine paid staff. It offers office and business services for local companies. At the moment, according to Mr Sutton, its director, Pallion is typing up students' theses and awaiting the arrival of a £1,000 piece of software which will allow it to reprogramme its equipment.

Like the Pallion co-operative, many disabled people are eager to get away from the image of low-grade jobs as being the only choice for people with a severe handicap.

Former teacher Steve Horne, of the Outset charity in London, is to be the manager of a computerized office bureau to be staffed by disabled people near the Angel Underground station in Islington, London.

● The Government is introducing new regulations compelling builders to provide access for disabled people to new shops and offices, with ramps, wide doors, lifts and special lavatories.

● Existing buildings are exempt, but a new British standard on means of escape for disabled people is expected to be ready next year, to cover

"Basically it's to get disabled people into high status employment," he says. "In the past it was usually stuffing envelopes."

The new enterprise, like the Pallion co-operative, will use computers to provide a service for local companies. Most of the funding to help it get started is expected to come from the Department of the Environment and the rest from the local authority.

Outset has already started an employment venture in Deptford, south east London. The project started in 1983 with six people. Now, says its director, Alex Mackay, the enterprise has 15 disabled people doing computerized book-keeping and payrolls.

alterations, and are expected to put up the cost of buildings by between 1 and 5 per cent.

● Meanwhile, many public buildings have already introduced facilities for disabled people. The Tarr Hotel, in London, has specially equipped rooms, and Birmingham International Airport's new terminal, built last year, has been designed with the disabled in mind.

New mission for a grounded test pilot

The emphasis in training, as in sheltered work, has been changing towards allowing disabled people, as far as possible, to mix with able-bodied students.

Much recent thinking about training for disabled people has been coming from the EEC in the wake of proposals drawn up in the International Year of Disabled People in 1981. One measure being put into practice is the establishment of 16 training schemes in member states.

Among those with integration high among its priorities, is the Interface scheme in Reading, Berkshire. Altogether, nine disabled students at any one time are working beside 35 able-bodied youngsters on a Youth Training Scheme, using computers.

The project, funded by the EEC and Berkshire County Council, has another four years to run, and all but one or two of the disabled students have so far gone on to find jobs.

The project is run by Paddy Waring, a former VC10 captain who lost the use of his legs some years ago and who now has to use a wheelchair.

One problem for any training venture, he says, is that there is a "fantastic variety" of disabilities, and so structuring any kind of general provision for training is very difficult. Able people, by contrast, are fairly homogeneous.

But Mr Waring has found that disabled people share one characteristic: as he puts it, their testing of reality is not accurate. For example, "We had one guy whose sense of humour was over the top. He didn't actually realize what being cheeky was."

He believes that the reason is disabled people's social isolation, and considers some imparting of social skills essential if disabled people are to compete with the rest of the population for jobs.

"One thing that is terribly important is that rehabilitation must come out of being a research medical Cinderella," Mr Waring believes that the approach must be on several fronts, rather than just on the matter of the disability itself.

"Whatever the impairment, it does reduce the choices for them in their lives," he says, "and to put them on an equal footing they have to be raised to as near their full potential as possible."

As for assessment - telling someone what is possible for

them - it should go beyond the province of the occupational therapist and become multidisciplinary, he says. He suggests that a mobile unit would probably be the most cost-effective way of letting people know the opportunities open to them.

But perhaps the most urgent area in which advances are needed to improve training, he believes, is in getting information across. Britain already has the facilities, he says. "I think it is an incredibly important issue. A great deal of unclaimed benefit, for example, is probably due to people not knowing." Those concerned with disability ought to be able to ask questions more often, he feels, and he thinks computers would allow them to do so.

Mr Waring would like to see a computer network with terminals widely scattered, and to which anyone would have access. They might also be useful in doctors' surgeries and at district hospitals, as well as in main social services departments, he suggests. Britain has more than 30 databases connected with disability, he says, and some form of networking is becoming urgent.

Some need residential care to return to work

He foresees the proposed European data network, called Handynet, becoming an important aid, with the ideas it has drawn from the working of a system evolved by the Scandinavian countries about five years ago.

Much of the training and rehabilitation offered in Britain is non-residential, but some severely disabled people need residential care to help them get back into the job market.

St Loye's College for the Disabled in Exeter is one of the four in the country which specializes in training disabled people for open employment.

Most of its funding comes from the Manpower Services Commission, but about £150,000 annually is contributed by commerce and industry. The annual turnover is about £2 million.

The college, which has 270 students, specializes in training for people with physical disabilities, and is concentrating much of its work on the possibilities high technology is opening for disabled people in jobs.

Alan Minter 1980

The Rt Hon The Lord Soames CH GCMG GVO CBE 1980

Bob Champion 1981

PC Trevor Luck GM 1981

Steve Davis 1981

Lt Gen Sir Stuart Pringle Bt KCB 1982

Terry Wogan 1982

Robert Paisley CBE 1983

Cliff Richard CBE 1983

Crewmember Arthur Hill 1984

The Rt Hon The Lord Shovel CHPC 1984

Keith Fletcher CBE 1984

ACCESS IS PLEASED TO SUPPORT THE WORK OF RADAR IN ITS ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF DISABLED PEOPLE AND IN ITS EMPLOYABILITY CAMPAIGN



Each year the RADAR Men of the Year Luncheon honours a number of men - some already famous, others less well known - for their bravery, courage or for their service to the arts, politics, sport and the community. Now in its 26th year, the Luncheon is RADAR's principal fund-raising event. For the past 5 years, Access is pleased to have supported RADAR's work by its sponsorship of the event.

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Computers? They're as simple as blinking

Disabled people and their support groups have been quick to take up the opportunities offered by the microcomputer which most of the rest of us use as toys.

The past few years have seen computers become some people's very means of communication, revealing previously unsuspected capabilities so much so that the Manpower Services Commission is providing help to aid residents in Britain's Cheshire Homes who want to explore ways of using them.

Even computer games, according to the Cheshire Foundation, help to develop control and dexterity. One resident, Mark Brownfield, who has lost virtually all his powers of sight, hearing and movement, used a computer to write an essay which won a competition.

He uses Morse code, and can pick up the signals as vibrations in his headphones. The computer means that anyone can communicate with him.

The computers are adapted for those who need to use either hand or foot switches, and some can operate them using mouthsticks, including Doris Manning, of the Seven Springs Cheshire Home near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, who writes poetry.

For people with still more severe disabilities, teams such as the one under Dr Peter

Elizabeth Arden

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WEST YORKSHIRE
Metropolitan County Council

Congratulations to RADAR on the "Employability 85" campaign.

Good luck with your regional conference at County Hall, Wood Street, Wakefield, on Friday, 19 April 1985.

West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council is an equal opportunities employer, and has a policy designed to eliminate all forms of unfair discrimination. The County Council supports and encourages the employment and retention of disabled people. We welcome job applications from disabled people and fully support RADAR's campaign.

Equal opportunity open to all.

Forget the Disabled?

In Greater Manchester we don't. That's one reason why Greater Manchester Council won the MSC's Fit for Work Award in 1984. And that's why we are hosting a seminar on the invaluable contribution that disabled people can make to businesses of all kinds - if they're only given the chance.

In GMC we put our money where our heart is. That's why we set up a Disabled Persons Unit two years ago, to prove to employers - and sometimes to disabled people themselves - that disability is often a start, not the end.

We gave ourselves a headache. Too many of our disabled people left the Unit to move to full-time jobs - thirty of them to be exact. But it's a headache we're delighted to keep.

For more information on the seminar ring RADAR on 01-637 5400 or Ken Heys at the GMC Disabled Persons' Unit on 061-247 3338.

GMC
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سكرايت العربى

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No room for complacency round economic table

A world in which richer countries display exceptional levels of unemployment, and poorer ones exceptionally widespread famine, can hardly be called satisfactory. Yet its finance ministers, meeting in separate but similar conclaves under the aegis of the various international institutions this week, believe they have some cause for satisfaction.

The economic recovery that began feebly in 1982 may have passed its peak, with growth of nearly 5 per cent in industrial countries last year, but for 1985 the international forecasters are shaving their output projections upwards, to growth of nearly 3.5 per cent. Yet inflation is not getting significantly worse. The United States has not yet crashed-landed from its boom. Oil markets have eased, but, similarly, not collapsed. Big Latin American debtors have moved from hand-to-mouth finance to medium-term rescheduling - even if the biggest, Brazil, is in some trouble today. Central bank intervention in the currency markets has helped to rein in the dollar, or at least coincided with its peak; thus it has proved neither expensive nor disastrous.

This kind of could-be-worse cheer is being doled out liberally in the communiqués of international gatherings and it is not altogether contemptible: talking the world up into a little more investment and growth is one of the slightly more useful functions of institutional meetings. Another is that they set natural deadlines for actions by governments who do not want to spend the whole spring in the international doghouse. It is no accident that Japan had produced an import package just in time for the trade talks at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development just as it will be no accident if France finally withdraws its objections to a new international trade round in time for President Mitterrand to announce this at the Bonn economic summit. East Asia warmed itself in the sunshine of America's boom; but too much of Africa remains poor and ill-managed.

The United States is almighty enough to pay more regard to national than international deadlines; but it has conveniently concluded a deal between the Reagan Administration and the Senate's Republican leaders that marks the most significant step so far towards control of the federal budget deficit. If these plans, or something similar, hold through the later vicissitudes of Congressional negotiations, the deficit in fiscal 1986 will be a good \$50 billion less than the baseline projection made in February, 1984; and by fiscal 1988, it is at least intended to be below \$100 billion, compared with the scarring baseline projection of \$248 billion.

On the two most contentious issues between the main participating governments - Japan's huge trade surplus and America's huge budget deficit - we have therefore seen all the progress we are likely to see this spring; and all subsequent communiqués will merely dress up old as new or steal platitudes from each other. Yet the agendas of the remaining meetings are chock-full of critical economic issues, and the sense of *ennui* engendered by the tedious impotence of these financial gatherings should not spill over into complacency.

To list only the most obvious defects of our economic performance: the threat of protectionism, a phrase computer-programmed into almost every economic speech this past decade, is probably more real than at any time since heads of governments took their trade pledge at the first economic summit in 1975. Interest payments by less developed countries rose by \$6 billion last year, largely because debts had to be rescheduled at higher

rates. Though the weakening of the dollar has eased the real burden this year, rates are still high - stifling growth right around the world. The developing countries (excluding oil producers) managed an overall growth of nearly 4 per cent last year, but that was too low compared with a population growth of 2 per cent and very unevenly distributed.

The industrial world displays similar imbalance; the United States accounted for 70 per cent of total growth last year, or more if its impact on others' trade is taken fully into account. Very little of the modest growth in western Europe translated itself into jobs, and dole queues grew still longer. Exchange rates were not only perverse (with finance ministers in unusual agreement that the dollar was "too high"), but also, alarmingly volatile. Mr Paul Volcker of the Federal Reserve, growing daily in reputation as the wise man of the western world, has rightly warned of the need to take this development seriously.

Faced with such a diversity of issues, finance ministers tend to peck about like farmyard chickens. But there are perhaps four issues worth immediate concentration. The first is a discreet consensus that while prevailing economic policies are - naturally - right, and refutation unnaturally wrong, some trade-off between lower American interest rates and easier monetary conditions in Europe would give scope for faster expansion east of the Atlantic. The second is a growing sophistication about finance for developing countries. Famine in Africa has brought home to pursue - proud industrial governments, that there is no easy alternative to aid for the starving; but problems with bank debts have brought home to recipient governments that there is no easy alternative to economic efficiency and the encouragement of private investment in the longer term.

The third is the slow-moving current of reform of the international institutions themselves. This most concerns the two meetings this coming week, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Both have been cranking along with objectives conceived in a very different world, before the successive floods of floating exchange rates, oil surpluses, and unrepayable debt. Though their masters, the world's finance ministers, will not take anything as unusual as a decision this week, there should emerge some pointer to reform.

There remains, in the spotlight, the fourth issue of exchange rates. The new US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, has flattered the international doves by tossing out a general invitation to a high level meeting on the international monetary system. This does not seem to have bought him anything even from the most ardent advocates of monetary reform - the French, because they suspect that it would prove to be no more special than this week's IMF - World Bank meetings, which have been extended and tarted up to placate Third World debtors. Everyone else, meanwhile, has been pointing out crossly that yet another inter-government club, the 'Group of Ten', is deep into a two-year study which is to be brought to finance ministers in June.

This manoeuvring is the natural stuff of international economic diplomacy. It is obviously an effective mechanism for delay; a referral from one bit of institutional bureaucracy to another. Yet some times, quite surprisingly, things actually happen. We are not quite there with the international monetary systems, but we soon may begin to be.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Trade plea by Tebbit to Japanese

By John Lawless

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry will this week tell the Japanese Government that it should set an example to its industrialists by making a significant increase in the number of imports included in its own public procurement programme.

During his visit to Tokyo he will suggest that both aerospace and defence are sectors where imports could be considerably increased right away, thereby lessening the growing trade friction between Japan and its Western partners.

Such a message marks a discreet by significant change in emphasis in the trade dialogue.

It is understood that Western nations have become so frustrated at trying to achieve an across-the-board increase in their exports that they are now prepared to point out product sectors for the Japanese Government's benefit - reversing the way in which Japan initially established its own export boom by taking a "rifle shot" approach with certain industries in terms of overseas sales.

Mr Tebbit's visit is being regarded by the Japanese as highly significant. They regard him as an "EEC ambassador".

Britain's has one of the worst trade deficits with Japan of any trading nation. It has a much lower per centage of Japanese manufacturing investment than its main competitors in Western Europe - about half as much.

17% of small firms use micros

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

One in six small businesses now own a microcomputer and those numbers will swell substantially this year - possibly matching the record sales of last year - while the competition to supply that sector will intensify to an unprecedented level.

The predictions are contained in a report by Gowling, Marketing Services of Liverpool. The researchers found that by the end of last year 17 per cent of small businesses had at least one microcomputer - about 177,000 businesses.

The study says: "Sales for 1985 look set to equal the record sales for 1984 but the

actual value of retail sales of hardware could fall below last year's level of £100 million.

"Pressure to maintain volume will mean that manufacturers will operate competitive pricing policies and one consequence will be the withdrawal of some manufacturers' models from the market place. The top 10 manufacturers now account for three-quarters of sales of micros to this business sector.

The study also shows that the average number of micros owned by each business is now two - a 30 per cent increase in two years. According to Gowling, these findings indicate that

the businesses are beginning to appreciate the value of the technology for small businesses.

The survey was conducted among 2,000 small businesses in January. It indicates that the small businessman will also be active this year buying peripherals (other equipment needed to enhance the computers' functions), computer programs to improve the range of his computer, training courses and consultancy.

The main applications still continue to be general book-keeping, financial modelling and word processing.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week
FT Ind Gnd 576.8 (+5.3)
FT-A All Share 614.73 (+0.78)
FT Govt Securities 81.4 (+0.64)
FT-SE 100 1,225.8 (-2.7)
Bergsman USM 28,099
Dataquest USM 110.82 (-2.03)
New York
Dow Jones 1,265.58 (+5.63)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 12,588.01 (-39.09)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 1,492.18 (+20.83)

GOLD

London fixing:
an \$381.25 pm \$329.90
close \$328.76-\$329.25 (283-283.50)
New York
Comex \$328.00

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Barry Trust, Britair Group, Close Bros, Glaxo, Highland Distilleries, Rand Mines

Group (quarterly figures), Scottish Metropolitan Property, Finales Anglo American Investment Trust, Atlantic Computer Systems, Fortnum and Mason, Johnson and Johnson, Lamont Holdings, NMW Computers, Pentland Industries, Plasmeo, Rugby Portland Cement, William Sindall, Travis and Arnold.

TOMORROW - Interim: J. Hepworth and Son, Highland Electronic, Share Drug Stores, Stewart Nairn, Swindon Private Hospital, Finales Boscay and Hewkes, Boscay and Hewkes Holdings, C. D. Bramall, Waller Duncan and Goodricks, Emess Lighting, First Charlotte Assets Trust, Falcon Industries, Juliana's Holdings, MCD Group, Owners Abroad Group, Octopus Publishing, Austin Reed, Savoy Hotel, Scarro, Southampton, IOW Steam Packet, Steel Bros, Taylor Woodrow, WW Group.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Adwest, Kilmarz, Wade Poteries, Finales APV Holdings, Astbury and Madeley, British Printing and Communication Corp, British

Mohair Holdings, Brixton Estate, Brook Street Bureau, John Crowthor Group, Elam, Finlay Packaging, Fogarty, Gowdon Warren Control Systems, Grovelli Group, Mathews Hall, Northern Engineering, Owen Owen, RMC Group, RTZ, Sun Life Assurance, Telephone Rentals, Toys and Co, United Parrels.

THURSDAY - Interim: Aberdeen Trust, Audio Fidelity, Free State and Geduld Mines, McKennie Bros, Orange Free State Group, President Brand Gold Mining, President Brand Gold Mining, SI Group, Transvaal Group, Gold Mining, Welkom Gold Mining, Western Holdings, Finales, Benford Concrete Machinery, Bentalls, Betac, Horace Cory, East Rand Gold and Uranium, Ebar Industrial, Hambro Life Assurance, Harris Queensway, Laporta Industries, Scottish Mortgage and Trust, Securities of Scotland, Ward White Group.

FRIDAY - Interim: Gable House Properties, Win Low and Co, Ulster TV, Finlay, Garunkwile, Restaurants, Hammarson Property, Renown Corp.

Ministers agree on stronger currency links for EEC

Pderno (Reuters) - European Community finance ministers ended informal talks this weekend optimistic about prospects for developing Europe's monetary system after years of virtual standstill.

For the first time since the European Monetary System was launched in 1979, the ministers agreed on additional measures to streamline it and extend the use of its currency unit, the ECU, among European central banks.

They also discussed the need to bring sterling into the EMS, but the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, said Britain did not think the time was ripe to join, "it's nice to be wanted, however," he said.

Financial experts and governors of the Community's central banks were given two months to draft other suggestions for cementing economic and monetary cooperation.

These will be discussed by the heads of government at their Milan meeting in June.

The summit will try to identify new areas of cooperation ahead of the entry of Spain and Portugal next year, diplomats said.

The President of the European Commission, M. Jacques Delors, told reporters: "I am quite satisfied with the results. We are moving again."

He is a strong advocate of monetary unity to help the 10-nation group compete with the United States and Japan and to fight its unemployment of 13.5 million.

With economic growth rates lagging compared with Japan and the US, and the future of the dollar uncertain, the ministers seemed more open to M. Delors' ideas, adding that governments had started to think about ways of removing

obstacles to development of the system.

These include Britain's opposition to becoming a full member of the EMS, West Germany's ban on domestic use of the ECU, the special status of the Italian lira, and controls on capital movements in Italy and France.

But diplomats said prospects for a drive to strengthen the EMS were better than ever, with talks in London on full membership gaining momentum and France and Italy seeming willing to give up capital controls as part of a package deal.

President Mitterrand, of France, has said he plans a big initiative to promote European unity, which diplomats said could involve concessions to promote a stronger monetary system.

But plans to create a central bank for the Community and to

turn the ECU into an international reserve currency alongside the dollar and the yen still seem unlikely to materialize.

The agreement on extending the use of the ECU was in a three-point package, John Earle writes from Rome.

Central banks of EMS countries will be authorized to intervene on foreign exchange markets for stabilization purposes. Hitherto this has been allowed only when currencies were reaching a critical point near the limit of their oscillation band.

The official interest rate of the ECU will be determined on the basis of market interest rates, and no longer by a weighted average of member countries' discount rates.

Central banks of non-Community countries will be able to hold ECU's in their reserves.

IN BRIEF

PSBR 'too optimistic'

The Chancellor's assumptions on public spending are "quite ridiculous" and he will probably miss his £7 billion public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) target by about £1.5 billion in 1985-86, according to the stockbroker, Grieve-Son Grant. The broker also suggests there will be little scope for significant tax cuts in 1986-87.

The stockbroker says in its April *Economic and Fiscal Review* that the spending assumptions underlying the PSBR target are excessively optimistic. Grieve-Son also raises doubts about the Government's revenue from the North Sea because of the rise in sterling against the dollar, and warns the Chancellor against yielding to fiscal expansion by relaxing the PSBR in order to finance tax cuts.

McDonnell deal

China is to manufacture for internal sale between 25 and 40 McDonnell Douglas Corporation MD-80 passenger aircraft under a co-operative production agreement, the Shanghai newspaper, *Ming Pao*, said. The contract involves an estimated \$600 million. McDonnell Douglas will transfer technology for the 140 or 150-seat aircraft to be made at the Shanghai Aviation Industry Corporation plant.

The number of Japanese corporate bankruptcies fell again in March, but business failures in fiscal 1984 ending last month, reached the highest level since the war. According to a credit research agency, 1,680 companies went bankrupt in March, down 13.8 per cent compared with last year.

On target

National Savings contributed £290.4 million net to government funding in March, achieved by a small margin the target of £3 billion in the 1984-85 financial year. The provisional total for 1984-85 is put at £3,096 billion. The Government has set an unchanged target of £3 billion for National Savings this year.

German output

West German industrial output growth is expected to reach 3.7 per cent this year but fall to 1.5 per cent in 1986 according to a survey of 166 companies. Exports will again provide the greatest impetus to growth this year.

CHI to protest at Banro defence

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

City disquiet over the increasingly aggressive tactics used in contested takeovers is likely to be fuelled by the latest developments in CHI Industrial's battle for control of Banro, the sunroof and car component maker.

Over the weekend both Ford and Talbot Motor Cars publicly dissociated themselves from a Banro defence document which suggested they would be unhappy if Banro was taken over by CHI.

Banro, which is being advised by the merchant bank, Hill Samuel & Co. supplies them with components. Last week Mr Edward Rose, the chairman, sent a hard-hitting letter to shareholders quoting extracts of letters from Ford, Talbot and also Toshiba under the headline, "Banro's customers do not support CHI".

In a statement yesterday Ford said it was always concerned if there was a change of control of a supplier, but "there is no suggestion we could not work with CHI as new owners".

Mr Gordon Kennedy, Talbot's director of purchasing, said: "I am most unhappy with the misleading juxtaposition of my letter with the banner headline in Banro's documents



Edward Rose: letter upset customers

which implied that Talbot Motor Cars could not work happily with CHI".

Kleinwort, Benson, advising CHI, described the document as misleading and unfortunate, and will be making a formal complaint to the Takeover Panel today.

CHI's £6.2 million bid for Banro closed on Wednesday and the outcome may be close. CHI owns 13.6 per cent, and one big shareholder, Stewart Fund Managers, with 13.1 per cent, has agreed to accept in the absence of a higher offer.

However Banro's directors hold 7.3 per cent and Mr Geoffrey Bate, former chairman of Banro, and his family control 18.5 per cent.

Plantation group to go public

By Michael Prest
Financial Correspondent

The first plantation company to be offered to the public since 1928 is being launched on Wednesday. Anglo-Eastern will seek \$7.5 million (£6 million) to finance the development of new rubber, cocoa and palm oil plantations in Sumatra.

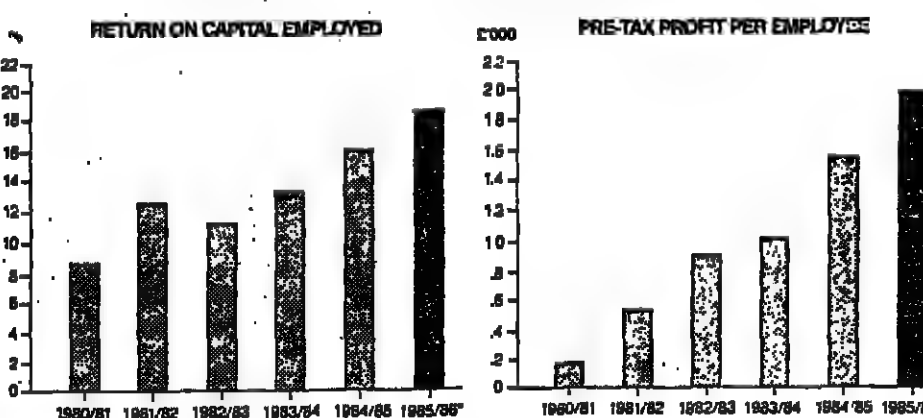
The company's first chairman is likely to be Mr Michael Nightingale. Anglo-Eastern will be formed from assets previously controlled by four other companies: Anglo-Indonesian Corporation, Plantation & General Investments, REA Holdings and its controlling company International Investment Trust Company of Jersey.

These companies will transfer to Anglo-Indonesian more than 3,000 hectares of developed and plantable land at Blankahan, Rambung and Sungai Musang. The new company will receive a 6,000 hectare concession in Tasik Province. It hopes for 19,000 hectares in the neighbouring Riau province.

In return the four companies will receive between 60 and 70 per cent of Anglo-Eastern, depending on how the issue is priced on Wednesday. The value of the transferred assets is put by N M Rothschild, Anglo-Eastern's advisers, at £5.65 million.

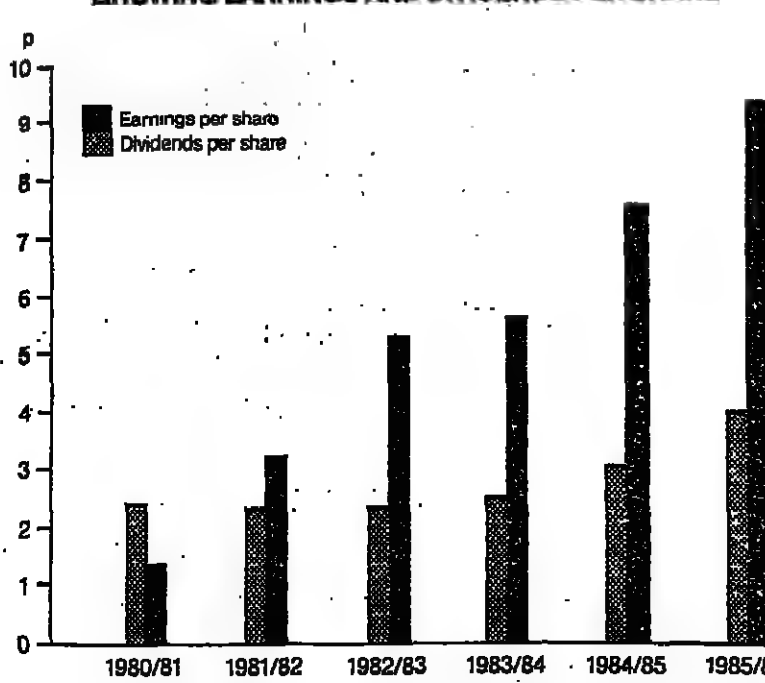
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*Forecast not less than

GROWING EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS PER SHARE



Cover: 0.8x

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2.3x

2.3x

2.4x

2.3x**

**Based on forecast earnings and dividend per share

Tootal Group

Our names add up to strength

Stick with us

Each Director of Tootal Group plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each of the Directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

TEMPUS

Gilts: Bank anger through the fog

Square Mile business life is like grand opera - but with the curtain down. Only bumps and bulges in the curtain indicate the fisticuffs taking place on stage.

But the authorities are not completely heartless. A retrospective libretto is provided, namely the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.

Sometimes the text is dull because markets have been calm. Occasionally a note of triumph peals through the Latin prose. Often the Bulletin is just memorable.

The current issue, dealing with the great sterling crisis of the New Year, falls into the final tragic gory. A novice could unscramble the coded message: the Bank was not happy with the conduct of policy.

Again and again, the Bank comes back to the disruptive impact on markets of the British Telecom flotation. The £M3 figures were seriously, though unquantifiably, distorted by the large cash flows associated with the BT flotation.

This weakened earlier market confidence that the domestic monetary and fiscal situation was under adequate control, the Bank writes.

All the monetary aggregates were distorted by the side-effects of the sale. Gilt market sentiment was unsettled and more vulnerable to adverse developments of all kinds.

The authorities faced other problems over the same period,

notably the impact on public spending trends, and hence gilt market sentiment, of the miners' strike.

The Bank spells out remorselessly the year-end destruction to the public sector figures. Local authorities over-spent. Central government exceeded its targets. So too did the nationalized industries. Gross debt interest payments were £1 billion higher than forecast.

The picture of gathering chaos was heightened elsewhere. Mysteriously, the industrial sector kept on borrowing, with a consequent impact on the aggregates even though company profits were rising.

The personal sector was also credit-happy, its inclination to boost gearing fuelled no doubt by the scramble for business between the banks and the building societies.

Finally for all sorts of reasons, but mainly because of concern about falling oil prices, sterling came under heavy selling pressure. The Bank is venomous in its condemnation of "conflicting press reports on the Government's attitude to the exchange rate" around this period.

As the statistical fog created by the BT issue lifted, it became clear that the underlying picture had been transformed.

Both components of domestic credit were strongly expansionary, sterling was slumping everywhere.

The authorities concluded that some rise in domestic interest rates was necessary. But did the Bank err by looking at the wrong indicators during December and January? Or are its comments about these other gauges disingenuous?

MLR reappeared for a day and rates shot up from 9% per cent to 14 per cent. The authorities just managed to hold on to the situation at those crisis levels.

Without the higher rates gilt yields might well have risen out of sight. The sense of crisis was so strong at one stage that the market was closed for 45 minutes and when dealings resumed prices were 4½ points down.

In the event the Bank contained the situation well. Over the period as a whole, short yields rose by a point to 11½ per cent, and long yields by ½ per cent to 11 per cent.

But the yield curve changed shape quite radically describing a sharply backward sloping configuration at the higher level. This reflected the short term squeeze on interest rates.

With hindsight it is clear that the Bank kept its nerve and stuck to traditionally reassuring methods of intervention. The gilt sale and repurchase facilities with the clearing banks have been done before.

Note 10 to the Bulletin reveals the Bank negotiating almost on a daily basis with the banks. This tactic provided the

money markets with a cash cushion and helped to peg the gilt market to some underlying yield level.

To mark the conceptual bottom of the market, the traditional long tap arrived. £800 million of Exchequer 10½ per cent 2005, and as the Bank remarks in magnificent understatement, the issue was greeted calmly.

The issue of a long tap - a theoretical infringement of current political taboos - was notable for two reasons. That the Bank was determined to hang on to a yield structure around the 12 per cent market was underlined by its refusal to issue fresh stock when the market turned sharply on January 28 when rates advanced to 14 per cent.

The Bank writes: "With the funding programme considerably more advanced, the authorities did not immediately issue new stock after this rise in rates as they had done two weeks earlier when rates had risen to 12 per cent."

At the time the Government Broker was criticized for failing to exploit the turn in market sentiment and sell stock.

The structure of the funding programme also altered radically after the new long tap. Up to and including January 14, the Government Broker had issued four new pieces of stock. This was about par for the course.

The average volume of new gilt issues in the first quarter of

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Norscot Hotels Plc

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Share capital

Issued and now being issued and fully paid

Authorised

£3,500,000

£1,000,000

£4,500,000

Ordinary shares of 50p each

5.6 per cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares 1890 of £1 each

Placing by

Hambros Bank Limited

of 1,800,000 Ordinary shares of 50p each at 113p per share

£2,860,000

£ 587,600

£3,447,600

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ORDINARY SHARES

Fun and games as oil heads down the slippery slope

The surge in oil share prices during January and February has duly given way to a nervous sideways waddle as worries about the spot price and the dollar have begun to dominate investors' thinking.

This year promises to provide the setting for a long and lively debate about the future of the pound/dollar exchange rate, a debate which will affect the fortunes of companies in sectors ranging far beyond oil.

The outlook for the oil price is, however, more certain - and less happy. Short of the analysis which states that demand for oil is in long-term decline from which there can be no return, both the fragility of the world economy and our increasing



Graham Hearn: playing cat-and-mouse

portfolios slumped into a tidier form. Once that has been accepted, the consequent uncertainty ensures that the desired mergers will take place - if not necessarily in quite the way that those involved would like.

Thus Tricentrol, on aggressive explorer led by the idiosyncratic Mr James Longcroft, has suddenly found itself at the vortex of a whirlpool of rumours that it is going to be taken over.

It has to be said that there is a strong school of thought among the stockbroking fraternity, notably Wood Mackenzie, that no such thing will occur. In particular, there is profound scepticism that any bid will come from Enterprise Oil, despite the fact that Enterprise appears to have just under 5 per cent of Tricentrol's shares and is headed by the energetic Mr Graham Hearn, an ex-Tricentrol man.

An alternative theory is that Enterprise is holding these shares as a trading counter in its own convoluted game of cat-and-mouse with RTZ. The obvious defensive play would be for Tricentrol to buy someone else first, and it may be interested in acquiring Carless Capel's 11 per cent of Premier. It is becoming a most bemusing game.

Above the heat of battle stands Trafalgar House, which is already firmly committed to North Sea Oil and has in Sir Nigel Brookes a master strategist who has publicly stated that he is looking to expand by acquisition.

The business of spotting the likely bid victims is as exciting but as unpredictable as trying to guess which of the sector is going to come up with the next oil strike. For those who want cash-iron dividend income with

the backing of good management, the current nervousness over oil prices and the dollar may give an excellent opportunity to invest.

Among the two majors with UK bases, the analysts' view is that BP is to be preferred to Shell. At 535p, it yields no less than 8 per cent. De Zee and Bevan, the broker, picks out BP's "robust refining businesses" and its rising profit per barrel as virtues which should be able to overcome the prospect of stagnant production volume.

Enterprise is one North Sea stock which has undergone a transformation in the eyes of the City. Described when it was privatized by the Government, its shares are on a rising trend, but still offer a yield of 5.5 per cent at 207p. Much, though, rests on Mr Hearn's ability to pick his way through the takeover options.

That was all very well, as a means of attracting new capital to what has proved to be a pivotal part of the British economy in the past decade. The losers in the licence rounds simply vanished or went back to what they had been doing before. The winners went on to stock market status and the backing of a bevy of institutional funds.

Now a number of those institutions want their oil

James Longcroft: may want Carless stake in Premier

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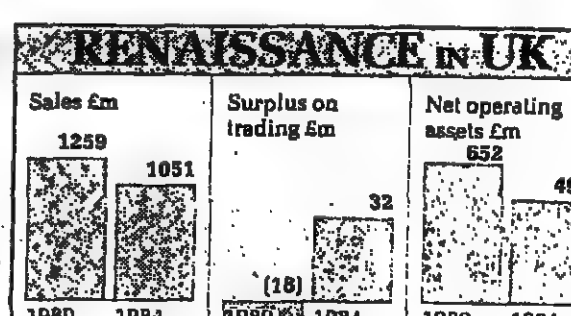
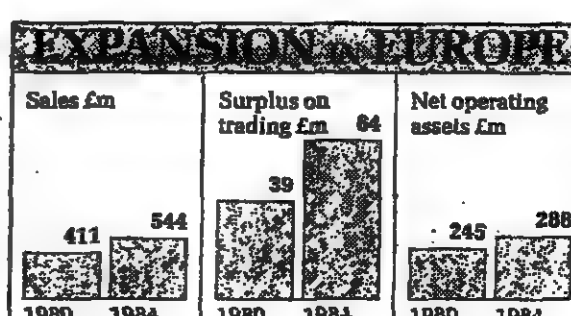
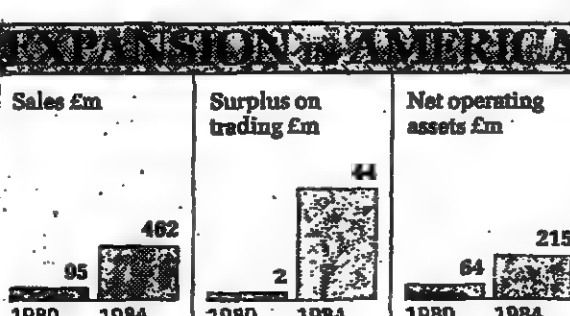
"A world leader in innovation and development"

Extracts from the Foreword to the 1984 Annual Report and Accounts by Sir Trevor Holdsworth, Chairman.

Driven both by unfavourable economic forces and our own strategic necessity, the first half of the Eighties has been a period of quite exceptional change for GKN and we look back on these years to provide an assessment of some of the major changes that have taken place.

The strategic necessity arose from the diminution of the customer base in the United Kingdom, the need to develop products of enhanced technology, the attraction of participating in the growing services markets of developed economies and the opportunity to expand our mainstream activities internationally.

GKN has been transformed from a business with the crude designation of a "Midlands metal-basher" into a world leader in innovation and development of sophisticated new engineering products and in the use of the most advanced technology in design and production.



A NEW SURGE FORWARD

In any business with as long a history as GKN, there will almost certainly have been a number of periods of reformation and renaissance preceding a new surge forward. I believe that 1980/84 will prove to have been such a period.

The financial performance for 1984 demonstrates further substantial progress in the Group's re-orientation: a 36% improvement in the profit before tax, a 38% increase in earnings of the year and a 23% addition to earnings per share are three of the more significant indicators.

Trevor Holdsworth

RESULTS IN BRIEF

	1984 £m	1983 £m
Sales	2,160.6	1,974.5
Pre-tax Profit	120.2	88.1
Earnings	48.5	35.0
Dividends	24.2	19.8
Earnings per share	21.4p	17.4p

GKN - the international automotive and engineering group

Further detailed information on the reformation and renaissance of GKN is available in the Report and Accounts 1984.

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Capitalization & Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross sales per share	Div % P.Y.
17.0m 4,025,000 Nippon Publishing Home Goods Industries	340 181	+45 +11	17.5 12.0	5.5 2.5
1,400,000 270,000 Int. Telecom. Niss International	498 285	-5 -8	14.0 14.5	2.0 2.0
125.0m 15.0m Olympic Pioneer East Ind. Corp.	216 132 243 1/2	-1 -1	13.7 5.7	4.0 2.5
			20.7	1.0

[illegible][illegible]

100.00	Power-Harvey	250	-1	12.7	4.1	16.1
99.00	Power-Harvey	250	-1	11.1	4.1	15.6
98.00	French (T) Herring	160	0	11.1	4.1	15.6
10.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
99.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
98.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
97.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
96.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
95.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
94.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
93.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
92.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
91.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
90.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
89.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
88.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
87.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
86.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
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52.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
51.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
50.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
49.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3
48.00	Headland Dogfish	100	-0.2	7.0	3.5	7.3

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Wash Post	128	-12	7.7	4.8	3.9
NY Times	104	-10	6.8	3.8	3.1
Sheeney	104	-1	26.5	8.5	11.4
WFO-TV	103	-4			
San Jose Mercury	99	-16	6.8	2.8	19.5
San Jose Mercury	97	-1			
Seattle Int.	91	-1	6.4	2.7	10.8
San Jose Mercury	89	-1			
San Jose Mercury	40	-2			95.4
San Jose Mercury	38	-3			42.4
San Jose Mercury	35	-1	1.9	1.2	6.4
San Jose Mercury	142	-1	1.3	1.2	6.4
San Jose Mercury	96	-1	6.7	1.9	7.3
San Jose Mercury	288	-10	6.7	1.8	14.8
San Jose Mercury	32	-10	1.3	1.2	6.4
San Jose Mercury	32	-10	1.3	1.2	6.4

TOBACCO					
By	BAT	330	-15.	14.7	4.5 6.2
By	Imperial	187	-4.	12.2	4.5 10.6
By	Richmond W	171	-6	8.9	5.2 4.3

Ex dividend, a Ex alt, b Forecast dividend, c Corrected price, d Interim payment passed, e Price at suspension, f Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, g Bid for company, h Pre-merger figures, i Forecast earnings, j Bid for control distribution, k Ex rights, l Ex scrip or share sold, m Ex n free, o Price adjusted for late deadline. . . .

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

TV-am

5.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.25; sport at 6.50 and 7.37; exercises at 6.59 and 8.20; David Jameson at 6.50 and 8.00; *Poppy Martin* at 7.23; pop video at 7.45; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves a television highlight at 8.33; and financial advice at 8.40. The guests are singer Mary Wilson and actor Colin Baker.

ITV

9.25 **Thames News headlines** followed by *Seaside Street*. 10.25 *Whistle in the Wind*. The story of a little boy and his, white lions. 10.45 *The Gift of Earth* - *Pill*. A documentary following the course of a river on the coast of Fiji's islands. 11.10 *Fabulous Britain*.

11.30 **About Britain**, Jill Cochrane spends five November days in and around the Romney Marsh meeting the people of the area.

12.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Adelaide the Alligator (r) (Oracle). 12.10 *Let's Pretend* to the tale of Old MacDonald's Farm. 12.30 *My Baby*. Miriam Stoppard explains the importance of parent and baby groups.

1.00 **News at One**. 1.20 **Thames News**.

1.30 **Long Running Back** (1978). A made-for-television drama about a teenage girl who suffers brain damage and amputation when her school bus is in an accident with a train. Starring Stephanie Zimbalist, Chris Lushman and Mike Connors.

3.25 **Thames News headlines**. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*.

4.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.30 *Let's Pretend*. 4.45 *Masters of the Universe*. 4.45 *Dramarama: The Coal Princess*. The effect of the miners' strike as seen through the eyes of a working miner's daughter and the daughter of a retiring miner.

5.15 **Diffrent Strokes**.

5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news**. 6.15 *Help Vi Taylor* Gae with news of RADAR's Employability Fornight, designed to maximise job opportunities for the disabled. 6.30 *Crossroads*.

7.00 **What's My Line?** Eamonn Andrews's panel is Ernie Wise, Jill Cooper, Angela Ripston, Jeffrey Archer and George Gale.

7.30 **Coronation Street**. The Rovers' team for the Brainiac Pub competition receive a shock when they learn that they have drawn in the first round (Oracle).

8.00 **Andrew Wedderburn**-Nigel Elias returns to the radio to talk to the press about his new album and the rave review for the song-written by Belinda (Oracle).

9.30 **What's in Action**. *Are Parliament votes to ban corned beef* - The House of Commons process being carried out in a Los Angeles clinic that could lead to a baby being born with three natural parents - its genetic father and mother and a sperm donor. A surgeon who bears and carries the child.

10.00 **Celebrity**. The third and final part of the drama and Mack, Kleber and PJ have each reached the peak of their professional careers and are reunited by a strange twist of fate. (continues after the news).

10.30 **News at Ten** and weather.

10.35 **Celebrity**, continued.

10.45 **The International Entertainers**. The Dribbers and Bertie Reading in concert.

11.00 **North Thoughts** from Mather Kinsman on the birthday of Guru Nanak and other Hindu-

● **END OF EMPIRE** Granada

television's explanation of the reason why those pink bits, once removed, would leave schoolchildren and believing members of the world vanishing from maps of the world, starts its 14-week run tonight (Channel 4, 9.00). It kicks off what, if it weren't for all the misery involved, you might call a thumping good evening, the sequence of events culled from what Churchill deplored, the greatest disaster and worst capitulation in the history of the British Empire – the surrender of Singapore. And, although tonight's Act 1 certainly falls on an encouraging scene, Britain's recovery of every last inch of empire at the end of the war, there is a definite chill about the optimism in the commentary line about the winds of change. Archive film and talking heads, interact, is the formula for

plain Yorkshire folk, not posh people from the Home Counties

● Radio choice: Bach's *Magnificat* in D, BWV 243, in the new recording with the English Baroque Soloists and Monteverdi Choir and soloists including soprano Argenta and Kwellé (Radio 3, 2.45 pm); Peter Donohoe playing Brahms's Piano Concerto No 2 with the BBC SO under Elder (Radio 3, 5.20 pm); Brian Green reading the first instalment of Walter Lord's definitive account of the death of Titanic, *A Night to Remember* (Radio 4, 4.40 pm). And, if you think that a radio series about photography is a contradiction in terms, Ken Blakemore's *Clock* (Radio 4, 7.20 pm) will prove you wrong.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War.** After the ceasefire, American prisoners are released. This afternoon's programme examines what conditions were like in the prison camps, the experiences of the inmates and the accusations of treason that were levelled about their return home.

3.00 **Their Lordships' House.** Glyn Matthews sets the scene for this afternoon's debate on the House of Lords on the Government Bill to abolish the GLC and Metropolitan authorities.

4.50 **The Slave Girl.** Part one of a 30-part serial opera made by Brazilian television adapted from one of that country's most popular literary works is on a Brazilian plantation in 1880. It tells the story of slaves' struggles for freedom.

5.30 **I Could Do That.** A new six-part series following the fortunes of four young people from the depressed north east who have each set-up their own business.

6.00 **Where in the World? Travel** presented by Ray Allen. The team captain, John Carson, and John Julius Norwich are joined by Sheila Scott, Robin Hanbury-Tenison, Bob Haines and David Wille.

6.30 **Aftermath.** A new series supports 20 monasteries containing one of the world's greatest displays of Byzantine paintings. For the first time these paintings can be seen in their original surroundings rather than on candlepower.

7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons. Includes reports on how ITV companies are affected by loss of advertising revenue and on Liverpool Council's defiance of the government over the rates issue.

7.50 **Comment.** With his view on a matter of topical importance is UK-based Czech journalist, Karel Kyncl. Weather.

8.00 **Brookside.** Heather is troubled about the men in her life - one of them is too many - and one of them she has to leave.

8.30 **Mann's Best Friends.** A new six-part comedy series starring Fulton Mackay as Hamish James Ordway, a redundant Water Board employee who takes refuge in a rambling detached house with a motley assortment of tenants and pets, owned by Henry Mann (Bernie Stanton). Starring also Roy Clarke.

9.00 **End of Empire.** Documentary series in which leading participants in the British empire's fading years recall the main political and military events of the century with the fall of Singapore (Oracles) (see Choice).

9.00 **Woodlodge at the Masters.** Journalist Ian Woodlodge reports on a week of golf and good food at Georgia's oldest tournament at Augusta.

9.45 **Tennis.** The final of the WCT Tournament in the Reunion Area, Dallas.

Abducted in 19
Brian Gear.

6.00 PM: News Magazine, 5.50
PM; Weather, 5.55
7.00 The Top Crock: News; Finance
8.00 Nineteen-Ninety-Four by Richard
Trotter and William Bradford Huie,
starring Robert Landry in
"Progress Is Power," Part 4 (9)
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Click: Ron Spillman looks at the
new breed of computerized
news anchors
7.45 Science Now: Peter Evans
reports from the Dunn Nutrition
Center in London and addresses new
research into how diet affects the
male prostate fat - or keep them fit?
8.15 The Monday Play: "Summer
Persons" by Michael Albee
with Simon Hewitt and Trevor
Baker as a schoolboy, drugs
provide the exit route
8.45 Kaleidoscope: Includes continue
of the film Into the Night, and
the English National Opera
production of The Bartered Bride
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: The Magic
Tapestry of Angela Carter
Lynned in 12 parts (11). Read:
Larry Fareligh, 10.29
10.30 The World Tonight, incl 11.00
News
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Today in Parliament, 12.00-12.
News; Weather, 12.23
Spidey's Spies (available in England and
Wales only). Radio 4 write as
follows: 5.55-6.00 PM
Weather: Travel, 1.55-2.00 PM
Listening Corner, 5.50-5.55 PM
Today's Good Stuff
Presents: Guide to the NHS, 11.
12.15pm Open University, 11.30
Uses and Abuses of Definition.
11.55 Hume's The Enquiry.

Radio 3

6.55 Morning Concert: Rimsky-
Korsakov's Russian Easter
Festival Overture (LP/Oboe);
Debussy's Rhapsody for sax and
orchestra (London); Prochkestra
National Philharmonic
Marionette; Saint-Saens's

6.55 Morning Concert: Rimsky-Korsakov's Russian Easter Festival Overture (LPO/Boult); Debussy's Rhapsody for sax and orchestra (Londelz/Orchestra Nationale de L'ORTF, under Martinon); Saint-Saens's

VISION VARIATIO

HITV WEST As London except: 3:55am Notorious
Jumping frog. Calaveras county, 9.50
Gather Your Dreams, 10.15 Unicorn
Teens, 11.10-11:30 Pick Up Your Feet.
11.35am News, 1.30-3.30 Film
Doodswort (Walter Huston), 5.15-5.45
Whose Baby? 6.00-7.00, 12.45am
Closes

WITV WALES As London except:
6.00pm-7 West Wales
at Sat.

WORKSHIRE As London except:
10.25am Gopher
Your Dreams, 10.50 Land of the Dragon.
11.15-11.30 Albright, 1.30 Film
1.25 Help Yourself, 1.29 Film: Dentist in
the Chair (Ben Monikunski), 3.05 Apple
News, 3.30-4.00 Legend, 11.05-11.30
Clogg's People, 6.00 Calendar, 6.30
Clogg's People, 12.40 am Closes.

GRANDAD As London except: 9.25
am Once Upon a Time
News, 9.50 Possession Films, 10.40
Mystery, 10.50 and Legend, 11.05-11.30
Tribble XL5, 1.20 pm Grand Reports.
2.20 Film: These Things (Marie Osmond)
News, 3.30-4.00 Grand News, 4.30-4.40
Scramble 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hills
11.15 Wild Animal Films, 3.30-4.40
Scramble 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hills
11.15 Wild Animal Films, 3.30-4.40

ULSTER As London except:
10.05am
Time, 11am, 10.50 Pro
11.00 Fabulous Funnies, 11.05
Carroll, 1.20pm Legend
Kot From Brooklyn, 4.00
4.00 Clogg's People, 5.15
Hillgates, 6.00 Good
News, 1.30-2.30 Film
12.10am News

CHANNEL As London except:
10.25am
the Prairie, 10.15 Story
11.15-11.30 Natural
News, 1.30 Dreams, 2.25
Saturday Night News
3.15-5.45 Young Who's
Open, 6.30-7.30 Who's
12.40am Closes

CENTRAL As London except:
10.25am
Mr Smith, 10.15-11.30
Willow, 1.20 News, 1.30
Bishop's Wife (Cary Grant)
Happy Days, 6.00-7.00
Closes

ANGLIA As London except:
10.25am
Fabulous Funnies, 11.05
XL5, 1.30 Apple
News, 1.30-2.30 Film
Thriller, 5.15-5.45 Emerald
6.00 Apple
12.45am

11.30 Groovy Gool
1.30-3.30 Film: San
Gable), 5.15-5.45 E
6.00-7.00 North T
News, Closedown.

BORDER As London 11.30
1.30 Film: *Julius Caesar*
History, 4.45-3.30
Animals in Action, 6.
6.30-7.00 Mr & Mrs.
Closedown.

TSW As London
Spirit of Malindi
11.30 *Private Habits*
4.00 Film: (John Travolta)
Young Doctors, 5.00
6.30-7.00 Who's the
Postscript, Closedown

TVS As London
and Jenny, 11.
11.00-11.30 *Fireball*
News, 1.30 Home Co
3.30 Film: *Case of Cl*
5.45 Sons and Daught
Coast, 8.40-7.00 A
Company, Closedown

WHAT THE SYM

11.00-11.30 Fireball
News. 1.30 Home Co
3.30 Film: Case of Cl
5.45 Sons and Daught
Coast. 6.40-7.00 Air
Company, Closedown

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